Ohio Cultivator

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The Farm.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Sorghum: Its Culture and Manufacture.

Many persons have raised good crops of cane at the first and second year's planting, and having inferior or poorer crops at subsequent plantings, have very improperly attributed the failure wholly to the climate or soil. This is a mistake. It can be successfully grown in any corn growing region. Four hundred gallons of syrup per acre is not a very large yield on good soil.

But seed from this first planting will produce only about two-thirds to three-fourths as much syrup as the first year's planting; and seed from the second year's planting will produce one-third less, etc., each subsequent year's planting producing much less than the seed planted the previous year, the cane hybridizing, and running out entirely in a few years. Hence we see the necessity of obtaining all our seed from France. This can be done at a cost of not more than one dollar per acre.

Steaming the cane stalks before grinding enables the operator to obtain much more juice, besides it greatly facilitates the pressing or grinding process.

In boiling the juice, reduce it down as speedily as possible after clarifying it. Boil in a shallow evaporating pan, or what is still better, in a number of such pans, so arranged as to convey the syrup as it becomes thick into a cooler pan.

Success in making a light colored syrup, or sugar, depends upon constant and brisk stirring after taking it from the pan, until it is cold. I have no difficulty whatever in making excellent qualities of syrup and sugar from the Sorghum. J. B. DAGUE.

Ashley, June 4, 1861.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

The Hedge Question.

The assurance with which your correspondents speak about the hedge business, especially the Fairfield man, would almost lead one to believe that they had all the experience of its costs, its cultivation and its effectiveness and durability. Now, to inform your readers that do not make such high pretensions in their knowledge of hedging, we will just state that we have been intimately acquainted with the culture, the effectiveness and the probable durability of the Osage Orange, as a plant for hedging, ever since it was first introduced as such to the fencing interests in the State of Ohio.

I will just say to your Fairfield correspondent that he is entirely mistaken about the sprouting qualities of the Osage, when he says that the sprouting only emanates from the stub of the old wood above the surface, and just beneath where it is cut off. When I lived in Hamilton county, some 16 years since, about the time of its first appearance there as a hedge plant, I purchased one half pint of seed, and paid fifty cents for it, planted it for a hedge row on one side of my garden. It came up very well, grew vigorously; the largest of the plants attained the height of four to five feet; the next summer it made a perfect swamp of fine, healthy and vigorous shrubs, so much so that I came to the conclusion that its shade would be too great for a side fence to a small garden, and proffered to give it to a neighbor who was planting a hedge

around his premises, if he would come and take them, which he readily accepted, and in a short time the roots commenced sprouting. I examined them and informed him of it; we went to work, dug the whole surface of the earth for some distance, took out all the roots we could find down to the size of a rye straw, cut them into two inch pieces, planted them in the hedge row that he had prepared; they every one sent forth shoots, and in four years after, the strip, together with the balance of the row, was all thrown out to the road, and formed an excellent hedge that turned both cattle and small pigs. So much for the eyeless roots of the Osage.

Now, a word as to its cost. I repeat that time and the experience of twenty-five years, will bear me out in the assertion, that by the time a hedge of the Osage is planted and cultivated, cropped and cared for, as it will have to be for sixteen years, and all the labor and expenses footed up, it will be found not only the most troublesome and expensive fence yet made, requiring almost unremitting care in pruning throughout the summer season, but after they are ten or twelve years old, if plowed within six or eight feet of the hedge, they will commence taking your field, which will require frequent grubbing, if not well ditched; all of which the experience of my friend down in Hamilton county has proven, and who would now gladly remove, if it would not entail an endless job of grubbing sprouts; and after he has spent so much labor, he dislikes to be laughed at by his non-hedge-growing neighbors for his dear bought experiment. J. S. Leaming.

Clinton Co., May, 1861.

Carrying the Whip.—There is more in the movements of the driver of an ox-team, and in carrying of the whip than most farmers think. Oxen, however quick in their movements, or upright their walk in the yoke, soon become dull, and get the practice of "shoving" or "hauling" in consequence of the driver lagging along, or as is often the practice, going ahead of his team, and from time to time stepping back and whipping them. A driver of an ox-team should walk directly opposite the yoke, walk straight, and carry his whip as upright as a soldier would his gun. Use a whip-stalk with a short lash, and touch the cattle only with the lash, and never strike them on the nose or over the eyes.

Making Hay.

Clover hay cut at the period of inflorescence, and thoroughly made, has been found by repeated experiments, to lose about four-fifths of its weight in "making." When the flower has fallen, and the stalks have lost some of their moisture, the loss in drying is three-quarters of the weight of the crop when cut; probably a fair average where the grass is in the state of advancement last indicated, and the labor of making is performed with a free expo-ure to the sun and air, one hundred pouuds will be reduced to twenty-two, Clover, in all its varieties, is a valuable product, and one of the best grasses for hay, if mixed with the latter kinds, we have for cattle. It is sapid, highly nutritive in its properties, and agrees well with all descriptions of animals. Its value, however, for feeding purposes, depends, in an eminent degree, upon the method of curing it. Formerly it was the practice to mow it in the morning, and after repeated turnings and shakings, to put it in cock. The next day it was opened, turned two or three times, pitched into bunches, and finally, after all the foliage and seeds had been detached by the rough handling to which it was thought necessary to subject it, conveyed to the mows. The loss attending this method was soon found to be a serious abstraction from the profit of the crop, while the expense of making, to say nothing of the mowing, was scarcely repaid by what remained.

Now, clover is cut as soon as the dew is off, allowed to remain in the swath undisturbed by the fork or rake till toward night, when if the weather is clear or not, it is carefully turned, in order that a new surface may be exposed to the night dews, and the next afternoon pitched into grass cocks, each weighing about eighty pounds, in which condition it is suffered to remain until sufficiently dry to go into mow. Hay made in this way, possesses the deep, rich green of the natural plant before being cut, and that sweet aromatic odor so grateful to every person capable of appreciating sweet smells. We have seen the clover heads as bright in mid winter, in hay made in this manner, as they were the moment they fell before the sweep of the mower's scythe, and

for aught we could perceive to the contrary, as fragrant.

All kinds of grass made in this way, is unquestionably much improved in quality; it also loses less by many pounds in a hundred, while the expense is diminished nearly or quite one-fifth.—*Cor. Ger. Telegraph.*

Hay-Making.

As the season for making hay is approaching, we will give a few words of caution in advance. *Don't dry your hay too much.* Hay may be dried till it is as worthless as straw. As a good coffee-maker would say, "Don't burn your coffee, but brown it;" so we say, don't dry your hay, but cure it. Our good old mothers, who relied upon herb tea instead of "'potecary medicine," gathered their herbs when in blossom, and cured them in the shade. This is the philosophy of making good hay. Cut in the blossom, and cure in the shade. The sugar of the plant, when it is in bloom, is in the stalk, ready to for the seeds. If the plant is cut earlier, the sugar is not there; if later, the sugar has become converted to woody matter.

Hay should be well wilted in the sun, but cured in the cock. Better to be a little too green than too dry. If, on putting it into barn, there is danger of "heating in the mow," put on some salt. Cattle will like it none the less.

Heat, light, and dry winds, will soon take the starch and sugar, which constitutes the goodness of hay, out of it; and with the addition of a shower, render it almost worthless. Grass cured with the least exposure to the drying winds and searching sunshine, is more nutritious than if longer exposed, however good the weather may be. If over cured, it contains more woody fibre and less nutritive matter.

The true art of hay-making, then, consists in cutting grass when the starch and sugar are most fully developed, and before they sre converted into seed and woody fibre; and curing it to the point when it will answer to put it into the barn without heating, and no more.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Big Steers in Hardin.—T. P. and J. W. Miller, stock dealers, of this place, exhibited here on Monday last a pair of the largest, finest and fattest steers we ever saw. They were five years old, and so nearly matched that they could not be "told apart." They were raised and fed by Israel Pim, of Rushsylvania, and weighed 2320 pounds gross. The Messrs. Miller shipped them to New York on Tuesday morning.—*Republican.*

Live Stock.

Feeding Corn and Cob Meal.

Prize Essay for the Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

By Prof. Maurice A. Mot, Columbus, Ohio.

A demonstration of the "advantages" and "economy" which form the subjects of the foregoing propositions, implies a perfect knowledge—1st. Of the physical and chemical constitution of the material to be assimilated; 2d. Of the agent by which this is effected.

"1st. Physical and chemical construction of corn."

When an ear of ripe corn is separated from its stalk, it presents a striking evidence of the care with which God guards the preservation of the most precious races. All the external surface of the "grain" is coated with a varnish of flint, and a layer of resin; the former is fitted to resist the attack of insects, the latter renders it impervious to air or water; neither can it be decomposed by concentrated hydro-chloric, acetic, or even sulphuric acids. The only vulnerable point, the "hilum," through which the grain was connected with the upper stamina, to receive fecundation, and with the stem to obtain food, is sunk into a warm socket, where the precious embryo may sleep until called into life and reproduction.

The "cob" presents, at its root, and outwork of flinty defence, and within its cells, stores of organic substance for continuing life of the grain; so that, the older the cob, the less nutritious it will be; whereas, green cobs contain a larger quantity of starch and other substances tending to organize.

Chemically considered, the cob contains, when unripe, all the elements of the grain in a transient form; after maturation, gluten has disappeared; water, oil, fecula, sugar and resin diminish with age, by the pracess of "endosmosis," which is exercised in favor of the grain; the woody fibre and salts predominate.

The grain of two different species of corn, analyzed by Gorham and Bixio, was found to contain:—

	A. Fecula.	B. Gluten.	C. Woody fibre.	D. Gum.	E. Sugar.	F. Resin.	G. Salts.	H. Water.
Gorham	77.00	5.50	3 00	1.75	1.45	.80	1.50	9.00
Bixio.....	80.92	57.5	8.61	2.28	.89	1.09	.08	....

A. The fecula or starch, as seen by the naked eye, is a well known white powder; under the microscope, each grain is seen to be a bladder, which is full of liquid. Cold water, alcohol, ether, sulphuric and nitric acids (without water) are incapable of dissolving fecula. Soda, potash, lime and heat produced by boiling water, fermentation or a mixture of water with concentrated acids, cause the grain of fecula to expand, burst and discharge their liquid. This liquid is a gum which, in contact with an acid, becomes a nutritive sugar, named "Dextrine." An unbroken grain of fecula is not food; it passes off unaltered. Properly speaking, fecula, and even dextrine, taken singly, are not nutritive; but they become alimentary, when they are united to Gluten.

B. Gluten is the cellular tissue of the perisperm of the grain, which contains the fecula. It is soluble in acids and alkalies; it is coagulated by the action of either boiling water or alcohol; but acids and ammonia render it soluble in water and alcohol.

Gluten is the agent of fermentation; when moist and exposed to the air, it putrifies; if combined with sugar it generates alcohol, on which it reacts and produces acetic acid; there is a complete analogy between gluten in vegetables and albumen in animals; gluten alone is not food.

C. Woody fibre. This element constitutes the scales † and part of the embryo, the pericarp, and the insoluble envelope or membrane of fecula; it has no nutritive power; its action is to promote digestion, by dividing the mass and exposing it to the fermentative agents.

D Gum is the organic matter, which, in a pure state, becomes sugar; it is associated with various bases, and plays a great part in the formation of woody textures. Wherever wood is about to be formed, gum fills the organized cells of the plant; when wood is completely formed, the acids are capable of restoring the primitive form of gum to the woody matter. In the act of nutrition gum must be considered as imperfect sugar, combined with bases and salts.

E. Sugar is a well known substance, extremely distributed in nature; like gum and fecula, it is not food of itself; but it becomes nutritive when united to gluten, or when diluted with water, in contact with air and fermented, it is changed into alcohol or wine; wine is food.

F. Resin is a modification of volatile oils; it is brittle, heavier than water, generally translucent and of a yellowish color; it is deposited in the grain by the descending sap, apparently after fecundation; its chief function is to exclude air and water from the gluten; it is not food; but being soluble in alcohol, potash and soda, it largely contributes to the formation of the adipose tissue or fat, hair, hoofs and horns.

G. Salts. These are mainly the phosphate and sulphate of lime, on which the formation and renovation of the bones depend.

H. Water. All the cares of the husbandman must tend to exclude and evaporate the same, because presence invites fermentation and untimely vegetation, which are both destructive of starch and gluten.

2d. Agents of absoption; J.—Teeth. K.—Digestive organs.

J. Teeth. The ox has 32 teeth; 8 incisors and 24 molars. The upper jaw is furnished with a thick pad, in place of incisors, which are all set in the under jaw. The incisors are sharp, short and weak.

During the first year, the molar teeth number 12 only; the second year 16; the third 20; and the fourth 24. The molars of the first year are, like the incisors, shed and replaced by a new growth.

Thus, the dental system of the ox is imperfect during the period of growth; and often before it reaches perfection, the animal is sent to the shambles.

The "hog" is better provided with teeth; they number 46, viz: 12 incisor, 4 canine and 28 molars; the upper incisors are not sharp like the others, they are cylindrical, long, truncated, so as to meet obliquely and at right angles with inferior incisors. The four canine teeth belong properly to the boar; castration prevents their growth; sows have none.

K. Digestive Organs.—The ox is provided with four stomachs, the first and largest of which, the paunch, receives the food imperfectly masticated; some little time after the repast, the cud is brought

† Around the embryo, at the base of the grain, two scales are found, which are thick before fecundation and become thin after maturity; the stamins are inserted into their interstices. The embryo, as seen under the microscope, presents a complete miniature plant; the cotyledons, plumula, radicular cone, and even the ear wrapped in the husk and the stamins appear to be already formed.

forth into the cavity of the mouth to be ruminated and thrown into the other organs, to undergo the process of gradual digestion. The spleen, liver, and gall-bladder, are large. The bowels, long, large and complicated, are well adapted to the elaboration of tenacious, bulky provender.

The stomach of the hog is very capacious; part of it is lined with a wrinkled membrane, the remainder is velvet like. The intestines of the hog are very large; the colon describes several circumvolutions before reaching the rectum. The liver has four equal lobes and a long gall-bladder. The spleen is very long, and presents three longitudinal surfaces. From this we may infer that the hog was constituted for gluttony.

Having laid down the premises, we proceed to argument.

CORN FED WHOLE.

When an ox receives an ear of corn, it seizes, shells and swallows the grain almost without masticating it, because the appetite and the hard labor of shelling deceive the animal, with the sensation of having masticated it enough; inasmuch as the grain is in a state of great division in comparison with the capacity of the throat. Long hay or grass, rolled up and swallowed in a bunch, suggests the necessity of rumination; minute, slippery grains do not, and many of them enter into the digestive organs whole, and untouched by the teeth. Of course the glandular and stomachic secretions are without effect on the flinty resin which covers the grain; the fecula does not discharge its liquid, because neither alkalis nor sufficient heat can reach the globules; the gluten, deprived of air and water, cannot ferment; therefore, digestion produces no sugar, alcohol, albumen nor food; and the whole grain is ejected as it was introduced, after having uselessly taxed the digestive organs.

It is vain to argue that there is no loss where hogs or poultry pick up the grain from the excrements. Swine also drop their food, (we shall prove it hereafter), and poultry may as well find something else, at or during the same time.

CORN AND COB MEAL FED TOGETHER.

This method of feeding is evidently rational; the teeth of the mill perform the double operation of shelling and mastication, to the relief of the animal which is allowed quietly to indulge in its natural appetite; dry, coarse fragments of cob invite the organs to healthful, moderate chewing and saturation with saliva; the grain, already mashed and angular, takes its share of trituration; and the mass is then swallowed in the shape of conglomerate pellets, which will solicit after chewing.

In the process of digestion, the flinty resin no longer protects the nutritive element; favored by division and by the interference of the cob, the fecula coming in contact with alkalis, and being affected by the heat of fermentation, expands, bursts, and emits its liquid, which is soon changed into dextrine and alcohol. The gluten readily ferments, under the influence of air, heat and water; its action upon the fecula and the union of the two elements produce the perfect food.

Following up the advantages of the comminution of the parts, the other elements come into play; woody fibres keep up division and absorb gas; gum, sugar and resin supply the glands, liver and spleen with the material of their secretions; salts co-operate in the chemical action and serve to strengthen the bones.

FATTENING CATTLE AND HOGS.

The fattening qualities of corn and cob together, consist in the mechanical assistance of the cob, which favors proper division and digestion, also in the contingent, nutritive matter which the cob affords; but the fattening element proper is the fecula or rather the carbon it contains; this is evinced by the acknowledged fattening power of charcoal, and also by the following analysis which shows how much carbon the formation of lard requires, and how much caobon fecula can supply.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, BY PROUT & GAY LUSSAC.

	Hydrogen.	Carbon.	Oxygen.	Nitrogen.
Fecula	5.35	50.00	44 65	....
Hog's lard...	12.18	78 82	8.50	0.50

The fattening qualities of corn and cob may be much increased by allowing the mass to ferment twenty-four hours before feeding, then no grain of fecula will escape digestion; otherwise the heat of the stomach and even the internal fermentation is not sufficient to burst all the coherent globules, on account of the rapid action of the organs of digestion.

Indeed the hog, with highly dilatable, well armed and powerful jaws, masticates well enough, so as to require no rumination; its digestive organs are of such power,

as to render its gluttonous appetite insatiable, however, experiments with the tincture of iodine show that the hog's excrements do contain perfect fecula; the blue color is more intense at the fattening period when corn is liberally fed.

Reason, public interest and humanity require that animals may no longer be permitted to squander the precious staff of life, which many a man vainly craves to nourish his children. No man has a right to burn his house; why should not the law forbid the wilful wasting of bread?

By all means the provender for fattening stock should be well ground; it must also be either boiled or fermented in order to become thoroughly assimilable; it is a wonder that this principle of economy should be overlooked by any person in this enlightened, industrious community.

FEEDING HORSES, SHEEP AND OTHER STOCK.

The foregoing arguments are forcible enough to demonstrate the advantages of feeding horses, mules and sheep with corn and cob meal together, but it should be understood that the predominance of the carbonic element renders this food emphatically fattening. The cob cannot replace hay or roots in a system of rational feeding which is intended to produce muscle and sinew.

The economy of grinding all kinds of grain for feeding, is sufficiently illustrated by the above given hints and theory of digestion; every one knows that whole grains of corn and fragments of the same are dropped with the excrements of cattle and horses; the evil is obvious; the remedy is suggested. The case is precisely the same with other grains, although their minuteness may pevent detection. Oats, protected by their chaff traverse unaffected the digestive organs of the horse, as well as do the seeds of parasitical plants, which reveal their unwelcome presence wherever unfermented manure has been spread.

CONCLUSION.

Advantages and economy are attained by fattening and feeding stock with corn and cob meal together, and also by grinding all kinds of grain.

Long-Wooled Sheep in Champaign.—Last fall Mr. Thos. M'Farland of Concord, purchased ten head of Cotswold and Leicester sheep in Kentucky. They were sheared last week, and he informs us that the fleeces averaged *eleven* pounds each. This is a large yield, and can probably not be excelled by the same number of sheep in the county. If any body can beat it, we should like to hear of it.—*Urbana Citizen.*

The Dairy.

Early Cut Hay for Milch Cows.

What is the best time for cutting hay for dairy cows? Should it be cut at the same time for all kind of stock? are practical questions which every dairyman must consider at each season.

The state of maturity to which grass should arrive before it is cut, is a point about which men differ materially. The different dispositions which are to be made of the hay, doubtless modifies to some extent the conclusions at which they arrive. Some think it should stand till the seed is full and the stems get pretty well ripened, because it is then heavier than before. Others think it should be cut when in full bloom or before. There must either be little or no difference in the quality and value of late and early cut hay, or else the observers are at fault. Practical men are pretty well agreed that for horses it should not be cut till it is out of the blossom entirely, and the seed begins to fill, and that for calves it should be cut when in the blossom or before. This is a concession by the farming public, that it is considerably modified in quality by standing, and this modification should be understood. The truth is, there is the greatest amount of matter that may be used as food in a given field of grass, when it is in full bloom, and the value of that food for a few days afterward, varies but little, though in weight and bulk it may vary considerably. But there is quite a difference in the kind or quality of food before and after it is in blossom. Before it is in bloom its extractive matter, which is used as food, contains a greater percentage of starch, gum, sugar, and fat, especially yellow fat; and after it has passed the bloom, it has a greater percentage of flesh-forming material along with woody fibre and mineral matter. In the former period, it contains more elements of respiration, the source of animal heat and fatness; and in the latter, the foundation of muscle. These different qualities have their uses. The horse by his vigorous exercise maintains his proper warmth, to a considerable extent, by the rapid waste of tissue and muscular fibre, and hence especial-

ly in warm weather, can labor and travel better on the less heating, late cut hay.

But in the young animal, as the calf, the heat derived from the waste of tissue is comparatively but little, and hence the early cut or more heat-producing hay, is wanted; and besides, the green food is more easily digested.

A cow when giving milk does much the best upon the same kind of food preferred by the calf, because she derives her warmth not by exercise but by her food directly. To maintain her condition and give milk, a cow must be fed on food rich in the elements of fatness. It is impossible for a cow to give a large quantity of rich milk on late cut hay, without growing poor rapidly; because it does not contain the material from which the milk can be formed, and is, withal, so slow of digestion, that she can do but little more than digest enough to support herself.

It must be evident to every one who will consider the matter attentively, that hay for milch cows is not improved by standing after it has blossomed, but on the contrary, is as profitable, especially to feed out in the spring, when cut as soon as it begins to blossom or even before, and that as dairymen we err, most of us, in not beginning our haying soon enough.

There is, I know, but little use in showing by argument when hay is best cut for any purpose. It is a point that must be settled by practice rather than philosophy. I have experimented till I am fully satisfied that I have suffered annually a serious loss by letting my grass stand too long before I commenced cutting. I have done as a majority still do, waited till I supposed it had reached its full size before I begun. I have had too much regard to bulk and weight, rather than quality.

If any reader is sceptical about the greater value of early cut hay for producing milk, especially clover hay, let him try it; let him cut some late and some early, and fodder it out any way that will satisfy him conclusively as to the value derived from each from a given area of ground, and my word for it, if he has been in the habit of waiting till his grass has reached its full weight, or even its full size before he begins, he will start earlier next year.— *Dairy Farmer.*

"Why is it, husband, that whenever we send for a pound of tea or coffee to the grocer, it falls an ounce short?"—"Oh, its just a *weigh* he has."

Driving Milch Cows.

Dairymen are every year astonished at the remarkable yield claimed for some dairies, reaching five or six hundred pounds of cheese and butter per cow, and even higher than this, the cows being fed on hay and grass alone. To prove the truth of these statements, we referred to the books of the merchant who has received the produce, and it is found all correct. Good cows, good feed, a careful dairyman, are the most obvious reasons that must unite in producing this result. These are at the command of any one who earnestly sets about it. Yet how difficult it is to attain these highest yields of the dairy! The truth is, many minor causes, appearing too trifling for notice, must operate together, or fail. Inquiring out one of three large reports, we found that the owners, the man and his wife, not only did all their milking themselves, but they always brought and drove their own cows. Quietness in driving, especially when the udders are full, is of the utmost importance. A broken bar, and a swelled teat, are often the only indications the owner gets of inconsiderate haste in driving cows. A wide gate, or taking out the bars entirely, is safer than to let them down at one end. A dairyman complains of the season as bad for the dairy, but his neighbors say the training of shepherd's dogs is worse than the season. Two boys and a dog are as unfit for driving cows as they would be to drive a mowing-machine or a locomotive. We have seen a boy and a dog urge them to the bars, and another watch outside to give them a good scare and make them jump as they came through. Yet the good dairywoman did not know why her cheese was smaller the next day.—*Homestead.*

Garget in Cows.

Any one acquainted with the effect of Iodine on the human system, knows its tendency to produce an absorption of the mammæ. This potent drug is the most sure to produce uniformly certain effects for which it is indicated, than almost any other embraced in the materia medica, and it is chiefly employed in diseases of the absorbents and glandular systems. Premising here, garget to be a diseases of the nature thus indicated, it at once theoretically appears that Iodine in some form, is the legitimate and proper remedy for this malady, and in practice such treatment has signally succeeded, when all the usual remedies had

utterly failed in eradicating many of the most inveterate cases of garget. Numer- authenticated cases might be cited in proof of this, one of which is is very conclusive and authentic, and which was reported some years since by Dr. Eben Wight of Dedham, Mass. The Doctor says:

"Some years since I met with a fine imported Durham on the way to the butcher, the owner parting with her in consequence of her being afflicted with the garget. Said owner had tried all the usual means of cure, after which he put her under the charge of a distinguished veterinarian, who, after a six-months' attendance, discharged her as incurable. Deeming her as a good subject for a treatment of Iodine, and not knowing whether it had been used in the case, I purchased her at what she was worth for beef. At that time she gave but a few drop of milk at a time from one teat; the others had ceased to yield any—the udder and teats were swollen hard. I determined to make use of Iodine in the form of hidriodate of potash, being solvent in water, and if it failed to exhibit its effects on the system, I would resort to an ointment, (20 grs. Iodine to 1 oz. hogs' land,) applied exter nally to the udder and teats. I commenced by giving 10 grains of hyd. of potash in a tablespoonful of water, three times a day, mixed in a mash of shorts and meal; and though the dose was unusually small for a cow, still, it was giving unmistakable signs of effect, I did not increase the dose. In seven day she gave milk freely from each teat, and in three weeks was discharged as cured."

Many other cases with like results might be cited, but the foregoing will suffice to invite attention to this mode of treatment, which I trust will afford much benefit to owners of gargety cows. Iodine, or more properly hydriodate of potash, can be procured at any apothecary, and disolved in water so as to allow about 10 grains to each spoonful of water, giving this quantity for the first doses, and increasing the dose until it gives effect on testing the urine.—The iodine, when introduced into the stomach, quickly passes into the secretions, especially the urine. It may be detected in the latter by first adding to the cold secretion a portion of starch, and then a few drops of nitric acid, when a blue or purple color will be produced. If this internal application of iodine should not readily succeed in removing the cause of garget, the attendant should have recourse to the ointment above mentioned in conjunction with such internal application. If this treament be performed *secundum artem*, a *cure* will be the inevitable result.—[*Cor. Co. Gent.*

Milk Fever in Cows.

In the Cultivator, I see an answer in regard to the disease of cows after calving. There is no doubt but that the cows had the milk fever, as the disease invariably commences within two or three days after calving. The cow will first appear weak, staggering as she walks, eyes glassy, will not eat, and is in great distress.

I will give my opinion on the origin and treatment of the disease, as I have tried a great many experiments on it, and think that at last I am master of it. I have had several cases of it for the last few years, and have lost none. It origiuates in the calf bed. The cow being fleshy and full of blood and milk, and calving in hot weather, an inflammation arises, which arrests all action of the blood, milk and bowels, and unless this inflammation is stopped, and a circulation got up, she will soon mortify.

My mode of treatment is as follows, and whoever tries it will effect a cure in nine cases out of ten. As soon as I see the cow has the disease, I take sacking, or other heavy cloth, lay it across the small of the back, and keep it continually wet with cold water from the spring, poured on by pails full. This will allay the inflammation until physic can be got to operate. Then take a handful of tobacco wet in vinegar, and bind it in the hollow of the head back of the horns, and keep it wet with vinegar, as the disease appears to affect the head very much. After this is done, commence giving physic—give one pound of Epsom or Glauber salts. This I think best if handy, for it is cooling to the system; if not handy, take about two quarts of molasses and lard, each equal parts. After the physic has been down two hours and no operation, take a lump of chalk the size of a hen's egg, pulverize it fine, put it in a quart bottle, and as soon as the cow is got in a position to give it, pour in a pint of good vinegar quickly, placing the bottle to her throat, and let it go down. If there is no operation in space of three or four hours, repeat the last dose. Chalk and vinegar I know to be a harmless physic. Wait about half an hour, and if no operation, cord the neck and bleed about two quarts, which will greatly facilitate the operation of the physic. Give the cow all the while cold water to

drink. After there is a circulation got, the cow must be fed moderately for a few days. Several cows under my observation, that had been milked several days previous to calving, have had the milk fever, so I think it no preventive.—[*Ib.*

The Horseman.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Time of Mares Carrying Colts.

A record kept thirteen years, has satified me that some of the popular notions respecting horses, mares, colts, etc., are not correct, while others are.

First. The usual period of pregnancy with mares, is not as commonly stated eleven months. The most usual time is eleven months and about twelve to sixteen days. More mares goes twelve months and over, than foal under eleven. The shortest time I have known a mare to carry a colt which at birth seemed to have gone its full time, was ten months and three weeks, and the longest time, thirteen months and two weeks. In both instances the colts were males and lived and did well. The mare that carried the colt the longest period was 23 years old the spring she foaled.

The idea that mares lengthen the period of pregnancy as they increase in age I believe as a general rule is correct, if it be only considered to apply after they have reached their prime. I have one mare fourteen years old; she usually adds two to five days. Last year she foaled at 11 mos. and 23 days, this year at 11 mos. and 28 days, bringing horse colts both times from the same sire. I have in two instances however had young mares which foaled at four years old, to carry their first colts, one twelve months and six days and the other twelve months and eight days; both had mare colts.

The popular notion that mares carry male colts, longer than female, has no foundation in fact. A mare will vary in the time of carrying her colts from the same sire; and the sex of foal appears to have no influence whatever upon the time. I have known quite as many instances where the same mare carried mare colts longer from the same sire, as the reverse. I have had several instances of mares bringing horse colts at 11 months and 8 to 12 days, and the next year carry mare colts from the same sire 11 months and three weeks or over. I have now a mare colt foaled at 11 months and 20 days, whereas the same mare brought a horse colt from same sire last year at 11 mos. and 6 days. I have also now a mare colt foaled at 12 months and 1 day, the mother of which brought a mare colt last year from same sire, at 11 months and 14 days. I knew a mare to carry a mare colt 13 months and 1 day.

WM. H. LADD.

Richmond, Jefferson Co., O.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Mares Marking Colts—Size of Colts.

The belief that mares are likely to copy any striking marks from horses which they see at the time of conception, or with which they associate while pregnant, I have no doubt is correct. I might relate many instances in confirmation, but will confine myself to a few of late occurrence under my own observation.

Many who may notice this, will remember that my horse Black Hawk 2d, is jet black color, with no white except a few hairs in his forehead. His colts have been almost universally of dark color, with but little if any white marks. But four years ago this spring, immediately after he had served a mare, her attention was attracted by another mare with a white face coming unexpectedly towards her, and she started up and stared at her as she approached. The owner remarked he expected the colt would have a white face; and in due time it came forth with its white face.

Last spring, that colt, then a two year old stallion, ran in a lot near my barn, with only a rail fence separating him from a portion of my mares. I then had six young colts from Black Hawk 2d, beside many older ones, none marked with more than a small star in the forehead or a little white on a hind foot—most of them indeed with-

out any white. But this spring all three of the mares that pastured next to the white-faced colt, have white-faced colts, while the other mares that were not so exposed, have again brought colts not so marked.

All rules given for ascertaining what sized animal a colt will make, by measurement soon after birth, are necessarily unreliable, because the growth of the colt before birth is influenced by circumstances, just as is its growth during any particular period of time after birth. Colts which are very small at birth, frequently make large horses; while those that are very tall at birth, are often small when grown. There is, however, something in the general appearance, features, etc., of a colt, that mostly indicates to the eye of the experienced breeder, a pretty good idea whether it is to be large or small when grown: occasioning such remarks as these,—that it is a very neat colt, but it will always be small; or, that it is a growthy looking colt— will make a full sized horse.

The first colt from Morgan Tiger, foaled in this neighborhood, was so little and crooked, it was a perfect laughing stock, and I bought it for a trifle. When two and a half years old, I was offered $300 in gold for her. She grew to weigh about twelve hundred pounds, took first premiums at Ohio State Fair twice; indeed, took first premiums at all fairs at which she was exhibited, before I sold her at ten years old. Of six yearling colts I have from Black Hawk 2d, the one which was largest at birth is now the smallest, while the least at birth is now the largest. WM. H. LADD.

Richmond, Jefferson Co., O.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Morgan Black Hawk Horses.

Returning home after an absence of some weeks, I find that Geo. W. Gregg has continued his articles upon the horse subject at considerable length. I had not expected to write any more at this time, but as he challenges me to come on with further testimony in regard to the sales of Black Hawk Morgan horses, I cannot in justice to the subject, refrain.

In the testimony furnished him by his friend Bruce of Ky., the highest priced eight colts of any one horse named, are those of Medoc, commencing with Maria Duke, $8,000, and ending with Robinson, $2,000; the average price being $2,812 50. I name of Black Hawk's colts, the following: Ethan Allen, $20,000; Sherman Black Hawk, or Myrick horse, $10,000; Ticonderoga, $8,000; Stockbridge Chief, $5,000; Belle of Saratoga, $5,000; Paul Clifford, $5,000; Champion, $4,000; Captain Lightfoot, $4,000; eight averaging $7,625.

The gentleman gives the aggregate earnings in the stud and on the course, of Medoc, Priam, Leviathan, etc., etc.; by an examination of the record it will be found that in every instance he has failed to deduct their losses. This is no doubt a very flattering but very unsafe and in the end very unsatisfactory way of closing an account. In reference to the prices given of the eight Black Hawks above named, nearly all of the highest priced ones I know to be correct, and the remainder I have from good authority. I could name a score of them that have sold from $2,000 to $3,500.

Geo. W. Gregg writes that he honestly believes that Priam done more good to the home stock of the United States than Black Hawk and all his progeny. I most cheerfully accord to him any degree of honesty of belief, but it is not conclusive evidence that his convictions are correct because he very honestly entertains them; and in this instance I conclude he is very much mistaken, not because he differs with me, but because he differs with very popular blood-horse authority. See page 474 Horses of America: "Priam was winner of the Derby in England, and many other capital stakes; he has got in America very many winners and some horses of good fame, but he is a tall, light-bodied leggy horse, and it is very doubtful to me if he has not done *more injury than good* to the stock of the United States for permanent improvement of form and soundness."

Geo. W. Gregg quotes authority in reference to cross breeding of animals, and calls his readers to witness that this is the ground

he took at first, but fortunately for him he did not take it first or last, for he has all the time been recommending the improvement of the horse stock of Ohio by breeding to blood horses, and in the same article writes of the scarcity of blood mares in Ohio and does not purpose to confine Woodpecker to such: he seems very much exercised because he concludes that I took my horses to New York, Cincinnati, &c., to sell at an average of $275, while he sold at home at $150 to $200, cheap for cash. I am glad to relieve his mind by informing him that gentlemen came from those cities to my farm to buy their horses, and in no instance did I send one unsold.

Geo. W. Gregg quotes Agle Taloe to prove the virtue of the blood horse cross, to which I assent; but that any considerable number of practical men have proven the superiority of the pure blood horse as a riding horse, I deny. We ride on horseback in eastern Ohio, much more than in any other part of the State; a large proportion of the first settlers of this county were from south-eastern Virginia; my father of the number, who brought blood horses with them. Thirty years since we had, perhaps as many blood horses here as in almost any blood horse county of Va. The first animal of the horse kind I ever owned was a colt of old Kentucky Diomede, from a Valiant dam. I rode her some years, she never had harness on; I afterwards had a gelding from Buck, colt of Bertrand, his dam Mag Ramsey; I rode him one year. My experience is, and I find it accords with the experience of all whom I have conversed with on the subject, that it is a very rare instance to find a pure blood horse a first class riding horse; but that in order to get a first class riding horse, you must have an infusion of race horse blood.

My friend Gregg quotes very largely from Kentucky gentlemen to prove the value of the blood horse as a four mile racer, which no one has ever thought of denying. I will quote a Ky. gentleman's opinion of the Morgan horse: Mr. Weissinger, formerly one of the editors of the *Louisville Journal*, wrote in 1845—"There is no doubt whatever that the breed of the Morgan horse was and is now far the best breed of horses *for general use that ever was in the United States*, probably the best in the world and it is remarkable that this breed was and is now known by many striking peculiarities common to nearly every individual."

But Geo. W. Gregg of Circleville, asserts that Morgan and Black Hawk horses have proven a failure in Ohio, and when called upon to give some proof for his singular notion, he says he hopes I will excuse him, that it would not suit the latitude of Pickaway county. Well I will excuse him, and now having signally failed to successfully support his very singular assertion, he may console himself that it was not for the want of what would be very respectable ability in a good cause, but because he unfortunately took an utterly untenable position.

In conclusion I extend to him cordial invitation to come and see my stock. I am four miles from Skelley's Station on the P. C. & C. Railroad, at which point I will take pleasure in meeting him at any time, and give him a ride behind a pair of Black Hawk horses that he will conclude are not a very bad failure. I anticipate much pleasure in looking at his stock sometime if he will let me, and I know he will.

JAS. D. LADD.

Richmond, May 24 1861.

Law for Township Agriculture Societies.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That when any number of persons of any township in the State of Ohio shall form an association for the promotion of agriculture in such township, and shall, under their hands and seals make a certificate and acknowledge the same before a justice of the peace, in which shall be specified the name of the society, the objects of its formation and the township in which it shall be located, and shall record the same in the Recorder's office of the proper county, such society shall be deemed a body corporate, with succession, and with power to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, contract and be contracted with, to make and use a common seal, and the same to alter at pleasure, and shall have a power to purchase and hold, in fee simple, or to

rent or lease such real estate as may be required as a site for holding fairs, not exceeding twenty acres, and to establish all necessary rules and regulations for the management of such fairs and the legitimate business of the society.

Passed May 1, 1861.

Swine.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Thumps in Hogs.

I wish to obtain information in regard to hogs when they have the *thumps* or the distemper, and what to do for them when diseased in that way. I had a pig about two months old, which took to thumping just like a horse when he has the heaves; he kept on that way until he died. Mr. Crosby had two that were the same way, and they died also. There are a number of others that would like to know what to do for this disease. D. S. Viers.

Fulton Co., June, 1861.

Answer.—The trouble with hogs commonly called the *thumps*, is a palpitation arising from suffocation of the lungs, and is generally brought on by hogs piling upon each other in close beds, where the larger hogs always overlie the smaller ones. If the bed be in fine dust, as hog beds are apt to be, it is an aggravation of the trouble. This brings in a disease of the lungs, much like pleuro-pneumonia, and if the hog is slaughtered at such a time the lungs will be found as tender almost as jelly. The hogs may be doctored and apparently cured, in which case a new flesh-like substance will overgrow the diseased lungs, the same as we found last year in the lungs of cattle that had been apparently cured of pleuro-pneumonia, but upon exposure again the disease breaks out anew and the animal dies.

Treatment.—The best way is to anticipate the trouble before it is developed into actual disease, and when you find hogs disposed to pile upon each other in the bed, separate them into smaller lots. After the thumps have set in, if you wish to doctor the hogs, take them out of the herd, and feed them for a time, with corn meal wet with milk, and dose pretty well with sulphur.—Ed. *Field Notes.*

The most direct method of determining horse power—stand behind and tickle his hind legs with a briar.

What Ails the Pigs.—Will you, or some of the numerous readers of *Field Notes* and *Cultivator*, have the kindness to tell me the cause of the blindness of my pigs, and also suggest a preventive? In and about my hog house are some fifty pigs, varying in age from three weeks to three months. Recently I have observed a number of them to be entirely blind. Some of the pigs are apparently in good condition, while others are evidently weak, and not thriving. The eye has the appearance of being diseased, gradually closing as the disease progresses. It is the first time my pigs were ever thus afflicted, and I am desirous of knowing the cause, that if possible I may guard against it in future. Any suggestions therefore, will be very thankfully received.

Adams Co., Ill., May, 1861. B. F. C.

Question. Do the pigs have a dry place to sleep in, so that they can keep themselves in decent pig order? And how are they fed? *Ed. Field Notes.*

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Answer About the Pigs.

Ed. Field Notes:—In your paper of June 1st, B. F. C. asks "What ails the pigs." I can't tell him "what ails" them, but if they have not gone the way of their doomed race ere this reaches him, I can tell him what will cure them. The best remedy is to turn them out to pasture, and give them plenty of dissolved copperas in their slop. If you have no pasture field and must keep them in; then give them part of the pen upon the bare earth and let them "eat dirt" and "root hog or die." It would be well to give them plenty of cinders or slack; do this by all means, if you can't let them on the ground.

About the Hog Lice.—I see you recommend the use of tar rubbed on trees and stakes where they (the hogs) may rub it in while scratching themselves. A simpler, cheaper and much more "fatal remedy" is to mix sulphur—a tablespoonful to two gallons—in their slop. I have repeatedly tested this with entire success. It has one great advantage as it purifies the blood and adds to the good health of the hog.

Hoping this will be of good effect to "B. F. C." or his pigs, I remian yours,

St. Clairville, June 5, 1861. T. D.

Lice on Hogs.—The following remedy for lice on hogs is highly commended by a German gentleman who has tried it, and who says the recipe has been worth to him the whole eighteen years of his subscription to the *Southern Cultivator* in which he found the recipe, as follows:

Take common tar and smear it on the side of trees and side of logs about the hog pen, of suitable height for the hogs to rub against it; every hog you have as soon as he smells it, goes immediately to rubbing himself against the tar, which will destroy the lice. Care should be had in smearing the tree to put it high enough and low enough to suit the different heights of all your hogs, and to use it often enough for all to partake of it.

A Knowing Dog.—A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* at Union Springs Ind., relates a "tough story" of a dog at that place. A large number of sheep had been killed in the neighborhood. and an apparently worthless cur, kept at a grocery, was suspected of the crime, though for a long time no proof could be brought against him. But "murder will out," and one day a farmer and his neighbor saw the dog besmeared with blood, in the act of tearing a sheep which was still alive. As soon as the dog saw he was discovered, he ran to a wood lot about fifty rods north of the spot, and the men at once proceeded to the grocery, which stood half a mile distant in a southwest direction, to inform the owner. To their surprise, on entering the store, they saw there the very animal they had come to complain of, lying on the floor apparently asleep, as though nothing had happened, and as clean as though just washed. But on examination they found him very warm and very wet, he having undoubtedly washed himself in a hurry, and run for life to his master. Pity that a dog of such intelligence could not have met a better fate.

Iowa.—The Spring with us was rather cool and wet. The wheat never was better at this time in the year, in this section of country. The frost that you had in Ohio, we had nothing of. D. W.

Keokuk Co., Iowa, June 1861.

A Talk About Turnips.

Turnips are only grown among us as subsidiary crop, they generally ranking with our farmers as the least valuable of all their roots, we are of the opinion that till our climate changes, and the summers become more cool and moist, and the winters less freezing, that they must continue to hold their present low rank among American field crops. However, even as a subsidiary crop they are deserving much more attention from cultivators than they now recieve; for it frequently happens when an early drouth has cut off a portion of the hay, lessened the yield of corn, the potato, and other roots, then the turnip assumes a greater value, and from a subsidiary, may rise for that year to a main crop.

Best Kind of Turnips.—The different varieties of Ruta Baga unquestionably stand first in point of nutriment, and generally give much the largest yield per acre; this kind is consequently the most profitable for cultivation in every respect, provided the soil be suitable for them, is in good condition, and they can be got in sufficiently early. If the weather prove favorable and the autumn mild, it may answer to sow Ruta Baga as late as the 20th of July in this climate, though from the 20th June to the 5th of July is better. The finest varieties of Ruta Baga, according to our experience, are the Purple Top, Skirving's Improved, and Laing's Improved.

The next largest kind of turnip, and greatest yielder after ruta baga, is the *English White Globe*. The objection to it are, that it does not keep well during winter, and it is very apt to grow pithy, and form a coarse fibre. It answers much better in Great Britain than our climate.

The Yellow Aberdeen grows nearly as lerge as the White Globe, and is every way superior to it.

The Yellow Stone is about half the size of the Aberdeen. We esteem this variety very highly. It is sweet, solid, and a good keeper. We are not sure that one bushel of it is not worth any two of the White Globe.

The Flat English White is well liked by some, but we have invariably found it quite inferior to the two following American varieties.

The Red Top Flat originated in the United States; and we say unhesitatingly, so far as our experience goes, that it is the very best variety for late field cultivation, now grown among us. It yields well, is

hardy, firm-fleshed, sweet, and sound as late as June, which is as late as the Ruta Baga can safely be kept.

The Long White originated in Connecticut, and is carrot-shaped. We have, as yet, had little experience with this variety, but several of our friends who have cultivated it speak highly of its merits. The soil in which this variety is grown should be deep, friable and rich; it is then a great yielder.

Soil.—The best soil for turnips is a rich, light, gravelly or sandy loam, fresh cleared from the forest, or a recently well-rotted turf. They will also grow well on a light loamy clay, but if very stiff, it should be avoided, unless the season be quite wet; in that case, a stiff rich clay soil well drained, will produce a fair crop.

Preparation.—The deeper you plow of course the better; still the turnip will endure shallow plowing better than any other root crop. Harrow fine.

Manures.—The best manure for turnips is a good quality of super-phosphate of lime. Peruvian guano stands second, bone-dust third, wood-ashes fourth, a previously prepared and well-rotted compost of muck barn-yard manure and lime, fifth; well-rotted barn-yard manure, sixth; and seventh, a clover lea fed off by sheep; and turned over the last of June. Fresh dung is apt to make them grow out fingers and toes, and gives too rank and rapid a growth to the bulbs and leaves—especially the latter.

The quantity of manure applied must depend entirely upon the state of the soil, and may vary from 100 to 500 pounds of super-phosphate or guano per acre, 5 to 25 bushels of ashes, and 5 to 15 cords of compost or barn-yard manure. About three-fourths of the manure should be spread broadcast, and plow in several inches deep; the balance should be spread broadcast immediately after plowing, and harrowed in. This is much better than drilling in the manure, for in that case the plant is early forced too rapidly for a healthy subsequent growth. By broadcasting the manures as above recommended, the growth of the crop will be much more even and regular.

Sowing.—Sow in drills from one foot to two feet apart for the smaller varieties, and from two to three feet apart for the larger: or the seed may be sown broadcast and afterwards thinned out with a hoe, plow or cultivator. If the land be foul, it is absolutely necessary to sow it in drills, in order to be able to work it well and kill the weeds. Two and a half to three feet many will think entirely too wide apart for the drills; but we can assure them that Ruta Baga, the Yellow Aberdeen and the large White Globe, will yield greater crops drilled at these distances, on land in good condition and well cultivated, than when planted nearer; of the smaller varieties, the difference between sowing broadcast or in drills from one to two feet apart is not so material.

Harrow well after sowing, and roll or brush the land. We think rolling quite important, as the seed is more certain to vegetate, and by making the surface of the soil more compact and firm, it does not allow the fly so good an opportunity to harbor there.

After Culture.—This consists in keeping weeds down and the soil well stirred.

Sweet German Turnip.

Among the many "good, bad and indifferent" varieties of turnips cultivated in this section, we have one that I consider superior to any we have yet seen. It was sent into this place a few years since from Canada, under the name of "Sweet Turnip." As it came originally from Germany, I have given it the name of *Sweet German Turnip.* I have taken some pains to distribute the seed, and believe they have given universal satisfaction. Those who have raised them, discard all other kinds, especially for the table, as they lack that strong "turnipy" taste peculiar to other varieties, being sweet, rich, and tender. I will venture the assertion, that they will keep sound and tender longer than any turnip known; they will keep perfectly until July, by being placed simply on the bottom of a cool cellar. If packed in dirt or sand, they can easily be kept until new turnips come in; in fact, I have never yet seen a "corky" Sweet German Turnip. By exposure to the air they will wither, and eventually dry up, but they never become "corky," like other varieties. They yield about the same as the ruta baga, and should be cultivated in about the same manner. My method of cultivating them as a field crop, was as follows: I selected a piece of land that had been highly manured the year before with barn-yard manure, and planted with corn—soil a gravelly loam; plowed about the 15th of June, and sowed in drills far enough apart for the cultivator to pass between them; at the second hoeing thinned to twelve or fourteen inches. I used no fertilizer, except a light top-dressing of plaster when they first came up. About the 1st of November I gathered them.

They were the most beautiful lot of turnips I ever saw; yielded at the rate of 900 bushels per acre. F. A. Stow, of Troy, New York, to whom I once sent a quantity of the seed, writes as follows:—"From the Sweet German Turnip seed that you sent me last spring, (sown on five acres) I raised 4,000 bushels of turnips. I consider them a fine article, and wish you to send me four pounds of seed for next year."

I have sent at different times, 250 pounds of the seed of this turnip to the Patent Office for free distribution. I have still a large quantity on hand, and will send a package *free to any address* on receipt of a few postage stamps, to pay return postage and trouble and cost of putting up, etc.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter that I received from Hon. Levi Bartlett, of Warner, N. H. Testimony from such a source speaks more than I can write.

EDWARD L. COY.

West Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y.

Mr. Bartlett's letter alluded to above, is as follows:

WARNER, N. H. January 15, 1859.

Mr. Coy—Sir:—In the spring of 1857 you forwarded to me a package of Sweet German Turnip seed. They were sown at the same time (June 12) side by side with several varieties of Swedish turnips, viz.: Ashcrept's and Rivers, Swedish Stubble, and Skirving's do. The two first named are very fine varieties, being yellow fleshed, and very good for table use; but for the table we very much prefer yours, the flesh of which is as white as the "snow that the northern blast has twice bolted o'er," I think this variety might be freely fed to milch cows without imparting the "turnipy" taste to the milk and butter that the Swedish and other turnips do. I believe they possess the keeping quality, in an eminent degree, for I planted out last spring eight or ten nice bulbs for seed, and they scarcely exhibited any signs of vegetating, and I think they would have cooked well in September.

I grew them again the past season, and can cheerfully recommend them to all who wish to procure a "number one" turnip for family use and for a market. Yours, &c.,

LEVI BARTLETT.

Ill Manners.—Pride, ill-nature, and want of sense, are the three great sources of ill manners; without some one of these defects, no man will behave himself ill for want of experience.

Bees—Queenless Stocks.

Many bee-keepers are surprised every spring to find one or more hives *without bees*, although there remains sometimes a large quantity of honey, showing conclusively they were not robbed. They seemed in good condition in the fall. *Now what was the trouble?*

The stocks were queenless, and with a little care at the *right season* might have been saved. The old queen leaves a hive with the first swarm. The young queen that is to deposit the eggs for the future increase of the old stock must make one or more (often several) flights to meet the male bees (drones) before she becomes impregnated, in these excursions is liable to be lost in various ways; her wings are very short in proportion to the size of her body, and she is liable to be beaten down by strong winds before returning—the king bird is a voracious bee eater and does not hesitate to dine on royalty whenever within his reach. If hives are of *uniform appearance* and placed near together, she is liable to enter the wrong hive, and will surely be destroyed. After a few days there will be no outward indications of the loss; they will continue to gather honey and pollen. As no eggs have been laid, and the *average* life of a bee is less than six months, the bees will die from day to day. It will readily be seen the stock will be very weak in bees at the close of the season, and long before spring all will have died. The dead bees will be carried out from day to day, so that there will be no accumulation on the bottom board.

Examine your stocks about three weeks after a swarm has left; if you find eggs or larvæ, you may be sure the queen is there; if no eggs or larvæ are found at that, or any time before, know the queen is missing. With the Langstroth or movable comb hive this can be done in three minutes: Remove a comb from the central part of the hive, and in case no eggs are found, a frame may be taken from another hive that has eggs or larvæ in it, and put in its place, the first frame taken being put in the hive from which the last was removed; in sixteen days they will raise a queen. With the common hive it will be difficult to see whether there are

eggs or larvæ; still if you take the hive carefull from the stand, turn it upside down, blow smoke between the combs, the bees will retreat so that you can decide with tolerable certainty. If no eggs or larvæ can be seen by pressing the combs apart, cut a piece of comb from another hive, that contains eggs, and fasten it between the combs in a central part of the hive, and place it back upon the stand. This must be done as early as August or September, or the bees will have destroyed the drones so that you cannot secure a fertile queen.—*Homestead*

Ambitious Pear Tree.—Hubbard of the Bellefontaine Gazette, comes out on one of his pear trees in this discouraging way:

We have a little pear tree that has'nt more than half sense. It has enough of pears on already to break a tree down of four times its size, and notwithstanding they are as large as quails' eggs, the tree keeps blooming away, just as if "nothing had happened." It is probably under the impression that the frost nipped its first crop, and feels under obligations to try its luck again. We think its reason impaired in consequence of having sprung from a quince root; at all events, we shall send it to the lunatic asylum as soon as it completes its present engagements.

Decay of Timber Trees.

I notice in your paper a communication from J. O'B. Renick, inquiring the cause of the decaying of timber, which fact I have noticed since the severe winter of 1856, (I believe it was.) The thermometer that winter was as low as 27 degrees below zero, in this valley. I suppose you recollect the great loss of fruit trees from the severity of that winter. It killed quite a number of peach, apple, cherry and plum trees for me. It also killed a great many of the honey locust, shell bark hickory, and oaks of various kinds. I noticed the honey locust, quite a number the following spring, (young-ish trees,) being dead, and since that time, the hickory barks of various kinds dying, commencing at the topmost branches and gradually dying.

These facts I noticed particularly the following spring after the severe winter above mentioned. The ends of the limbs that spring failed to leaf, and since that time have gradually been on the decline. The spring following the severe winter of 1856, was a very dry and exceedingly windy one, which extended quite late into the season, which I think caused the damage to be greater than it otherwise would have been.

Mr. Renick also mentions that he had been of the opinion that woodland intended for timber, should not be underbrushed; which theory is undoubtedly right, for if the underbrush is cut out, the timber becomes limby and by exposure to hot sun becomes tough and hard to split into rails. The tramping of stock is also undoubtedly injurious to it, and I think much more apt to make it die. A. W. Seymour.

Ross Co., June, 1861.

Farm Work Wanted.

Editor of the Field Notes: Knowing your devotion to the cause of honest labor, I address you, and through you appeal to the farmers of Southern Ohio in behalf of the hundreds of working men, who have been (in this vicinity) thrown out of employment, by reason of the suspension of work in our extensive iron establishments. Most of them have been trained (in the old country) to handle the plow and the sickle. Can you not give them work? Their little ones will soon be clamorous for food.

Please address me, or Messrs. John Campbell, W. W. Kirker or A. H. Ricker, and reliable men will be forwarded.

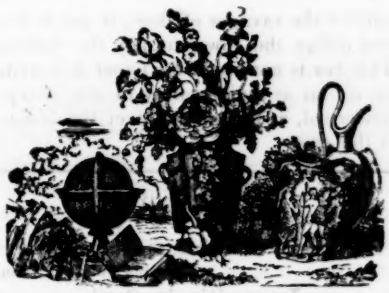
Respectfully yours,

Geo. W. Jackson.

Ironton, Lawrence Co., O.

☞ That is a good idea, to let the farming public know where they can obtain sturdy and reliable laborers. Ed.

Fruit in Butler Co.—The prospect for all kinds of fruit is very fair. We notice peach trees about the city, loaded with the young fruit, which, if it all stick on will make propping in many instances, decidedly necessary. The leaf of the peach tree, in some cases is badly curled and shrivelled, the effect probably of the little green louse. But what effect this may have upon the fruit we lack the experience necessary to decide. —*Hamilton Intelligencer.*



Editor's Table.

S. D. HARRIS, ... EDITOR.

OHIO STATE FAIR.—The more we think of it, the better we are pleased with the determination of our Board of Agriculture to go right along with the preparations for a State Fair; and we hope every farmer and other well wisher of rural affairs, will make it a point to be getting ready to go, and to tell his neighbors to go; and all of them get up something nice to take along with them.

THE INDIANA STATE FAIR is said to have been given up for this year. It is not at all strange, after the way things have been mismanaged in that unfortunate State.

NEW JERSEY STATE FAIR.—The editor of the New Jersey *Farmer*, is under the impression that there is to be no State fair held in that State this year.

THE TRUMBULL CO. Society's premium list shows an offer of some thirty *Cultivators*, for the fair to be held at Warren on the 24th to 26th of Sept.

LITTLE CARROLL, also offers thirty copies of the Ohio Cultivator, The Carroll Co. Fair is set for Oct. 1st 2nd and 3rd. John Caskey, Pres. Wm. McCoy Sec.

MORGAN COUNTY is also out with a liberal and extensive list for the Fair to be held on the 24th, to 27th of Sept., in which we notice some thirty copies of *Ohio Cultivators* offered.

"NATURAL PERSONS."—In the Act, (No. 75,) passed by the late legislature of Ohio, for the creation and regulation of Township agricultural Societies, it is written: When any number of natural persons in any township etc. Now what puzzles us is, Who are *natural persons?* We have heard tell of natural geniuses, natural born fools, and Nature's beauties, but in the name of the two great dictionaries, who are eligible to membership in these township agricultural societies?

ARTILLERY AND AGRICULTURE.—By a circular from John P. Reynolds of the Ill. Ag. Soc., we learn that gold and silver medals will be largely awarded for a great variety of the best artillery pieces, carbines, rifles, muskets, pistols, shells, powder, gun carriages etc., to be exhibited at their fair in Chicago next Sept. This may do to draw on some people, but it looks too much like the clap-trap of the late deceased U. S. Ag. Society's shows.

CHAMPAIGN CO. FAIR.—We have received the programme of the next fair of the Champaign Co. Agricultural Society, to be held at Urbana on the 1st to 4th of October. The Society offers a very liberal list of prizes, among which we are glad to notice some fifty copies

THE TUSCARAWAS COUNTY FAIR is appointed for the 22d to 24th of Sept. at Canal Dover. The managers of this staunch and prosperous old Society continue to believe in the good influence of agricultural papers, and have offered some sixty copies of the *Ohio Cultivator* this year.

FROST.—On Sunday June 16th, the themometer took a sudden turn downwards, and Monday morning witnessed a touch of frost in some places and Teusday morning in others. We presume nothing was hurt by it, but it is high time for the grizzly rascal to secede till after dog days.

PENNYROYAL FOR MUSKETOS.—A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, who tried it while traveling in Wisconsin, says that smoking cigarettes made of pennyroyal leaves, kept off musketos from him while others were nearly bitten to death. We have frequently seen it asserted that the fumes of camphor in a sleeping room, would keep off the musketos, but we have bathed our face in spirits of camphor on going to bed, and as soon as the light was out they would come on as savage as if nothing had been done. Very likely the musketos have better taste than to present their bills to an old smoker, while there are less offensive victims in the vicinity.

Gapes in Chickens.—Can you give a remedy or preventive for the gapes in chickens? My wife is a great hand with poultry and I am myself, when fried or roasted, but after trying everything, even to burning the old chicken house, and building a new one, we have failed of success against the gapes.

J. S. L.

ANSWER. This reminds us of the case of a young friend who was upon his examination before the Admiralty Board for promotion in

the Navy. After answering all the hard questions they could invent, they came down on him in this way:

"Suppose you had a ship driving in a gale upon a lee shore, the rudder gone, every stitch of canvas blown away, every cable parted, what would you do?"

"What! the rudder gone?"

"Yes."

"Every stitch of canvas blown away?"

"Yes."

"Every cable parted?"

"Yes."

"Then, by Jupiter, I'd let her go to h—!"

But we don't quite believe our correspondent and his good wife have "tried everything," particularly in the way of preventives, which is the best medicine for chicken's as well as most other people's ills. If the chickens are kept healthy by being kept free from vermin, and fed with bits of meat when they cannot get at bugs and worms, also with chopped onions, coarse corn meal and lobbered milk, with sand and ashes to wallow in, they will not get the gapes. If they do get the gapes, which come of a fine, red worm in the gullet, the worms may be fished out with a loop of a horse hair put down the throat of the chick, and turned about a few times. But if none of these things will cure, better let them slide.

Taxing Dogs to Protect Sheep.

We have been called a foe to wool growing, because we took it upon us to say and repeat, that taxing dogs would not protect sheep, but would rather have the effect to protect the dogs instead, and that our little Ohio dog law of last year, was the best dog law we ever knew, that could be generally enforced. We said further, that the ponderous Massachusetts dog law of 1859, (which was set up as a perfect "Maine law" affair) would not amount to much except to plague the people. Now we have this item of confirmation in a late number of the New England *Farmer:*

Sheep raising is considered one of the most profitable branches of industry in New England; but no one dares to engage in the business, because the country is overrun with dogs, suffered to go where they please. Dr. Loring of Salem justly said, at an agricultural meeting in the State House, "It is a burning shame that we cannot raise sheep in Massachusetts by reason of dogs." It is true that we cannot keep sheep in safety; and our farmers are deprived of a great source of profit by it. It is pretended that our wise legislators have provided a law, good and strong, to protect the farmer against the ravages of dogs, if put in force, and oblige the town to pay the damages. This law is not worth the paper it is written on, so far as giving safety to the sheep is concerned, as it does not meet the demands in the case.

Veterinary.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Laryngitis in Cattle.

By Geo. H. Dadd, Veterinary Surgeon, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Laryngitis is a disease, which often has its origin in a common cold; soon the lining membrane of the larynx becomes actively congested or inflamed, after which the mucous cellular membrane of the larynx becomes œdematous, (distended with fluid as in dropsy) in such cases the disease is termed œdematous laryngitis. This is one of the most dangerous of all diseases, for should an obstruction of this character set in, the animal may drop dead at any moment. When prevalent among cattle, this disease is often as fatal as croup.

PRINCIPLE SYMPTOMS OF LARYNXITIS.

The owner first perceives that the animal does not swallow water, nor food, as usual, and he infers that there is soreness in the region of the throat, which is very apt to be the case. The next most observable symtom is the animal protrudes its nose, so that the head, instead of hanging pendulous, is thurst forward: the creature very rarely turns its head sideways. The region of the throat is usually, somewhat tumefied and tender, and when pressure is made in this region, it elicits symptoms of pain and the animal appears distressed. The visible surfaces within the nostrils are reddened and finally, become livid; the breathing is much quickened and laborious. These symptoms associated with a feverish condition of the body, and a noticeable alteration in the color of the excretions, enables us to determine the true character of the malady.

TREATMENT.—The patient should be carefully drenched with the following:

Nitrate of Potass, (powdered)..1 ounce.
Fluid extract of Bloodroot....2 drachms.

Water .....4 ounces.
Mix.

Great care must be observed in administering this drench or in fact, in pouring any liquid down the œsophagus, for that is apt to escape into the larynx, and thus excite a fit of violent spasmodic coughing. It is necessary to elevate slightly, the animal's head in order to deliver the drench, yet the moment the creature shows signs of distress or commences to cough, the assistant must let go the head.

At the termination of four hours from the time of administering the first dose, about half the above quantity may be given, and continued, as the case seems to indicate; if it operate so as to produce a copious discharge of urine, omit the nitrate of Potass, and substitute one ounce of honey.

In the meantime, rub the parts about the upper part of the neck and space between the lower jaw, with a portion of the following, twice daily:

Cod Liver Oil,..... .....4 ounces.
Spirits of Hartshorn,.....1 ounce.
Mix.

Should the body or limbs be cold they must be rubbed, and clothed, if necessary.

A constipated state of the bowels is to be obviated by clysters of warm soapsuds, to which add a small quantity of fine salt.

It is possible that notwithstanding this, or any other mode of treatment, the patient may grow worse; in that event the services of a veterinary surgeon will be required who, as a last resort to save the life of the animal, will probably perform the operation of tracheotomy; which consists in dissecting from the trachea a circular piece of cartilage, sufficiently large for the introduction of the tracheotomy tube.

Should the disease pass into the chronic stage, we then observe a free discharge from the nostrils; this is favorable to the cure, and the discharge may be augmented by steaming the nostrils, &c.

In the chronic stage our object should be to give tone and vigor to the system; in this way we aid nature in curing the disease. The best tonic now in use is the fluid extract of goldenseal; one ounce of which may be given morning and evening.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LARYNX

The larynx is situated at the upper or superior part of the trachea or wind-pipe to which it is attached. It is composed of several cartilages whose movements are regulated by laryngial muscles; these cartilages are so contrived as to be movable on each other in various directions.

This *first* cartilage, is named *thyroid* or shield-like; it forms the most extensive part of the larynx, and protects the other parts from external injury.

The *second* cartilage is named *cricoid* or ring-like; it over-laps the first ring of the trachea or windpipe, in the form of a helmet.

Thirdly, there are two ewer-shaped cartilages termed *arytenoid*; they are found on the upper and back part of the trachea, and they form a canal which leads to the *glottis*.

The *fourth* cartilage is named *epiglottis*, (in consequence of its being situated upon and over the *glottis*;) it is the doorkeeper of the larynx and windpipe, and every particle of food and every drop of water swallowed by the animal must pass over the *epiglottis*. Should the epiglottis fail to perform its function, for only a single second when the animal is in the act of swallowing, death is the immediate result.

But an ox is rather more favored in the mechanism of the epiglottis than a horse; the epiglottis of the latter is nicely adjusted to the calibre of the glottis, he being a non-ruminant; but in the case of an ox, the rough unmasticated particles of food have to be returned to the mouth for re-mastication: this would peril the life of the animal had he no more of protection than that found in the larynx of a horse.

The fact is, the epiglottis of cattle instead of being confined or adjusted to the rim of the glottis, overlaps it, and thus the part is protected from the casualties of re-mastication, which otherwise might occur.

Benefit your friends, that they may love you still more dearly; benefit your enemies, that they may become your friends.

Horticultural.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Wardian Cases.

We scarcely know of a more interesting parlor ornament than a neatly arranged and well stocked Wardian Case. These have become very fashionable and in their construction is often displayed much taste and expense.

At the house of a friend who is somewhat noted for her love of flowers and taste and skill in their culture, (and who with all is a Buckeye lady, though for the past year a resident of Milwaukee,) we saw lately a very beautiful case.

This was entirely home made, so simple and yet so perfect in all its arrangements, that we feel inclined to furnish you a brief description from memory.

First a tin pan, painted or Japaned (Zinc would be better) two inches deep, some twelve or fourteen inches wide by eighteen long; four lights of glass of suitable size which when joined together as a box will fit inside the pan, and about a foot high, another light for the top.

The glass is joined with a sort of waterproof putty on the inside and covered on the outer edges with strips of colored paper, varnished after they are pasted on.

The pan is filled with good light soil. In the center was a little piece of rock work and the whole tastefully planted with lycopods ferns, mosses, a begonia, &c.

After a good watering the glass was placed over the whole, and thus it often remains for weeks requiring no further care.

Of course these little cases may be made of any size to suit the fancy.

The mosses and ferns may be procured from the woods. The lycopods and other plants suited for thus propogating, may be procured at the nurseries.

Such a case stocked need not cost more than a dollar or two

Those in health would enjoy the sight of the fresh verdure in the winter sitting room. To the invalid confined to the monotony of the sick room, it would prove an object of interest and a relief to the eye.

Waukesha Wis. A. G. Hanford.

Culture of the Dahlia.

BY ANDREW RICHARDSON, FORDHAM, N. Y.

Let the Dahlias as they are planted out be well watered, *and never throughout their entire growth be allowed to wilt or flag from the want of it.* To prevent accidents by wind, tie them rather loosely to the stakes with bass matting. Cultivate a deadly enmity to all weeds, never allowing them to progress farther than their seed-leaf. The Dutch hoe is the best tool for their destruction, merely skimming the surface of the ground without endangering the roots of the plants.

Air being equally necessary as water to the roots, never allow the ground to remain in a compact, baked state, which is certain to occur after waterings or heavy rains.—As soon as it is sufficiently dry, break or open the surface, *without turning the soil,* with a pronged tool. I used a three-pronged fork—the prongs about 4 inches long, with a handle 5½ feet, somewhat like a small trident. It is exceedingly useful for all such purposes, and particularly for working among closely planted flowers, where a larger tool could not be introduced with safety. It is my almost constant companion in the garden, *using it always before watering, and when there is a prospect of rain.* In the latter case I even open up the pathways in order to catch all I can: one good shower being worth a dozen waterings, and every stirring of the surface of the soil equal to a dose of manure.

Whenever it is necessary to water, *do it effectually—beware of sprinklings;* and as the plants increase in size, extend the circumference of the waterings. By the time they have reached maturity, the feeders are

searching in all directions for their pabulum from one to three feet from their respective bulbs; *so it is not immediately upon the bulb water must be expended, but say* 12 *or* 18 *inches from it, over every other portion of the bed.*

When the flower-buds begin to appear, then is the time to commence feeding, for which purpose I procure a few barrow loads of fresh cow-dung, of which I put two or three spadefuls into a large tub, filled with water, stirring it well, till it acquires the color of good "brown stout." Having allowed it to settle, I give each plant a couple of gallons twice a week to begin with, increasing it to three times a week as they advance, and as the time for competition approaches I apply it daily; on the intervening days giving them pure water only. As this may be an unpleasant operation for some noses, I would recommend instead to those who dislike it, the application of guano water, very weak—better often and weak than too strong. Should the weather be wet, and no occasion to water, yet advantageous to feed, pass some dry guano through a fine sieve, and sprinkle it thinly on the beds to be washed in by the rain. Salt is also good for them at this stage, applied in the same manner as the dry guano, but be careful of the foliage that it does not touch it. This, I think, is all that need be said on watering and keeping the ground in *open order.* Let us now turn our attention to other important branches of the subject, viz.: training, thinning, or pruning and disbudding.

If the Dahlia, generally speaking, were in no way restricted, but allowed the full bent of its inclination, it would, when at maturity, present a confused, intricate mass of main stems, laterals and foliage; and, if it flowered at all, instead of giving blooms of four to six inches in diameter, they would be no larger than small pompon chrysanthemums. It is to avoid a result so undesirable and disappointing that pruning and training are begun at the earliest possible period.

When the laterals or side-shoots have grown a couple of inches, or even less, select four of the strongest nearest the ground, one on each side of the stem, which with the centre will give five main leaders, enough for strong growing varieties; for weaker sorts *three* are sufficient; *all the rest pinch off* carefully preserving the leaves, from whose axil the shoot starts. In cases where the laterals don't break, cut off the top of the plant, when they will soon appear, supplying the now vacant centre with a fifth shoot from the bottom. Were it not for the appearance of the thing, I would grow them all without centre leaders, for the *free, airy opening* it gives them, keeping them dwarf and short-jointed, tending much to improve the blooms; but being a *stickler* for *form* in *plants* as well as in flowers, they strike me, without the centre, as being like so many tubs; therefore I advocate centres, using the means within my power to give them the most perfect circulation of air, *pruning* and keeping the *side stems well apart.*

When the laterals have grown a few inches, place the side sticks in their positions, one opposite each shoot, and distant from the plant six or eight inches, driving them firmly into the ground at least a foot and a half, giving them an *outward* inclination. As the shoots advance, tie them out to their respective sticks, and as *their laterals* appear pinch them all off, reserving the axil leaves. We have now five main leaders without a single lateral, and all we have to do for some time is so to carry them forward, *pinching out* and *tying up*, as the plants progress, making a point at every fresh tie, of looking back at the former ones, and *slackening* them, if need be, to prevent any check to to the flow of sap. With favorable weather they ought now to be growing rapidly, and will require frequent looking over.

Let me here drop a caution or two. In pruning, as much as possible *banish the knife*, never allow superfluous shoots to get beyond the power of the *finger and thumb*, it being better management to stop them while young and tender, when their removal can produce no mischief, than to delay till they become older and firmer, when the necessary use of the knife must cause a large loss of sap, to the positive injury of the plant, causing needless exhaustion by allowing a superabundant growth that has ultimately to be removed.

Accidents, it is said, will happen in the best regulated families. It would be a remarkable season that passed without the destruction of one or more main stems, generally caused by high winds and careless tying, when the *knife must come into play.*

In such cases cut the stem off cleanly off near the bottom; if the portion left be solid, nothing more need be done, but if hollow, examine if it contains water, and if so, take it out with a small bit of sponge tied to a piece of stick; then cover the orifice with anything that will exclude water. I use a piece of *India rubber cloth* or a *wooden pill*

box, for as sure as water finds a lodgment there, just so sure will the remaining stems rot off, rendering all previous labor vain; shoots will by and by start from the bulb, but too late to be of any service.

Keep a sharp look-out now for premature flower-buds, and pick them off. As a general thing, I never let a bud get larger that a pea until the first week in September; *all are taken off*. Were I to allow them to bloom when they pleased, they would be utterly exhausted before their blooming season proper, September and October, arrived, leaving me, when I wanted them, without a bloom worth looking at; therefore my object is to carry them, in all their undiminished vigor, through burning July and August, *without a bloom upon them*, into the more congenial temperature of September and October, when I encourage them to put their best buds foremost.

Let us return to the thinning process, which, if carried out as directed, the plants, about the beginning of August, each with its five leading stems without a lateral, ought to present a fine healthy appearance. The pruning, up to this period, may by some be considered *severe*, but I find it absolutely necessary to secure for the future of the plant the most perfect circulation of air.

Having, then, gained this *all-important* point, *I cease pinching out for the present*, and allow the next four laterals on the centre stem to grow, one on each side, *vis-a-vis*, as at the beginning, pinching out the succeeding ones as before. On the side stems I allow three to grow, the *outward* and the *two side ones*, taking away the *one pointing inward*, always keeping an eye on free ventilation; and as the laterals of these 16 additional shoots appear, take them off *until their flower-buds show themselves*. In a short time these young shoots will fill the spaces between the main stems, affording abundance of material to work upon, and forming a dome which, when covered with blooms, as it soon will be, is a sight never to be forgotten.—*Horticulturist.*

Central Eastern Tennessee.—Wheat and oats crops look well. The prospect for fruit of all kinds was never more flattering. Corn looks well for the time of year, though we are needing rain very much now in this vicinity. Wheat harvest will come on about the 15th of June. R. G. Steward.

White Co., Tenn. June, 1861.

Flower-Garden and Pleasure-Ground.

The management and care of the lawn is of first importance. It is to the lawn more than any other part that we owe the highest pleasure of gardening. It is the distinguished feature between nature and art. With a lawn neglected, the finest garden is little more than a beautiful natural scene; but when the grass is well cared for, it is stamped with the highest refinement of art. Through our past two volumes much has been written upon the subject, and we refer to these articles now because the season has arrived to put them in practice.—Weeds should be constantly taken out by hand labor. Any holes thus made filled up with soil; but holes need scarcely be made if weeds are taken out in a proper manner. Mowing should be done as often as the scythe or mowing-machine will "bite" the grass, and frequent rollings after heavy showers, are excellent.

Next to the lawn, the walks are the most striking feature of a well kept garden. Weeds should be taken in time and the labor of keeping them down will be very slight. The edges or "verges" should be trimmed at every mowing of the grass-bordering; for which purpose a common sheep-shears, or grass-edging shears, made specially for the purpose and sold at most horticultural stores, should be kept on hand.—Washing by heavy rains should be regarded against; or when so injured, speedily repaired.

After the walks and lawns, the flower-beds should be a constant source of attention. If the plants appear to suffer by drouth, there is no better remedy than to place a fork around the plant and loosen up the soil deeply, without disturbing the plant more than can be avoided. After being thus loosened, it will not dry out near as much as before. Above all, keep the surface continually broken by hoeing and raking fine. Nothing is so sure a preventive of soil drying as a loose, porous texture.

Another plan with trailing plants, such as verbenas and those usually employed in masses, is to peg them over the surface as fast as they grow. They thus shade the soil, and so far check evaporation. The best pegs for this purpose are made of any straight twigs about a quarter of an inch or less in diameter, and split in two lengthwise. These will not break when bent in the middle, as unsplit pieces will. There is a little art required even in splitting these twigs properly, so as to get them of equal thick-

ness throughout. The edge of the knife should be watched, and when either half is splitting thinner than the other half, the back of the blade must be pressed against the thin section, which will cause the grain of the wood to run in again toward the pith. And so on, as the splitting progresses, the alternate action of the back and edge of the blade will keep the slit straight through the middle at the pith.

The watering of flower-beds in a dry time should not be done often; but when necessary, done thoroughly.

Many herbaceous plants, such as phloxes, hollyhocks, and similar plants that are scarce and valued, may be propagated now very easily by taking portions of their flower-stems before the flowers open, and inserting them as cuttings in a half-shaded, cool, and not dry situation. Layering of many things, shrubs, half shrubbery perennials, etc., should be done before the young wood becomes too hard, if good plants are required the first year. Most plants root more quickly by having a notch cut in the layered shoot. This should be done on the upper surface, as we first published at page 86 of our first volume, in order to prevent breakage of succulent shoots, as too often occurs by the methods recommended in works prior to the publication of our journal. Good, rich soil, put just about layers, is very important. *Good soil favors an abundance of roots.* One of the greatest mistakes in gardening is the prevalent notion that plants in a poor soil have a greater proportion of roots than a rich one.

Herbaceous plants should be staked, to keep from wind-blowing. White Pine stakes, with *their ends charred* by being slightly burned in a furnace, will last for many years,—as long, in fact, as the best painted cedar,—a good hint for bean-poles, trellises, etc.

Many parties have a difficulty in keeping trellises, when covered with a weight of vines, from becoming "top-heavy" and blowing over in a wind. This can be remedied by nailing a cross-piece to the trellis a few inches long, just above the ground, or even two pieces, making four cross-shaped arms. This will effectually prevent "swaggering," no matter from what part of the compass the rudest winds may blow.

Dahlias must not be allowed to bloom too early. Keep them growing well till fall, at any cost. If they become stunted by early flowering, a few miserable, sun-dried July flowers will be the poor reward.

After bulbous roots have done flowering, they should be at once taken up, carefully dried, and placed away in paper-bags till wanted next fall. If suffered to remain in the ground, the rains we get through the fall keep their activity excited, and is unfavorable to that state of rest necessary to make them bloom finely next year.

The flowers of perpetual roses should be cut off at the earliest moment after the petals wither. If suffered to produce seed, they will flower but sparingly in the fall.—In budded roses, carefully watch for and take away the suckers.—[*Gardener's Monthly.*

Watering Pot Plants.

In the operation of watering potted plants persons not familiar with plant culture are apt to make serious mistakes. Cultivators find by experience that an excess of water at the roots is very injurious to almost all plants, and hence it is usual to direct that great caution be used in the application of water, especially in the winter. The result is, that frequently the opposite extreme is fallen into, to the great injury of the plants. From the moment that the soil becomes so far dried that the fibres of the roots cannot absorb moisture from it the plants begin to suffer. Some plants can bear this loss of water with more impunity than others; some again, and the erica family among the rest, are in this way destroyed. The object in watering should be to prevent this stage of dryness being reached, at least during the time the plant is growing, and at all times in the case of those of very rigid structure; at the same time that excess which would sodden the soil and gorge the plants is also avoided. Within these limits the most experienced persons may follow sound directions for the application of water with safety, but whatever water is given to pot plants enough should be employed to wet the soil thorougly, and the difference between plants that require more or less water should be made by watering more or less frequently, and not by giving greater or less quantities at one time.—*Florist.*

"I cannot!" is often a gentleman; while "I'll see!" is generally a sneak. Very few who promise to "see," ever mean what they promise. It is a way the heartless have of evading a promise.

If you are looking at a picture you try to give it the advantage of a good light. Be as courteous to your fellow creatures as you are to a picture.

Flax as a Substitute for Cotton.

Since the usual supply of cotton has been cut off by the blockade of the Southern ports, public attention has been aroused to institute measures for obtaining a substitute for it. The Board of Trade in this city, at a recent meeting, discussed the subject at much length, and propo-ed the formation of an association for the development and application of flax to take the place of cotton in our manufactures. More zeal than knowledge distinguished the proceedings of the Board in relation to this question. If we cannot obtain cotton for our manufactures, of course we must have something else; but in the present state of the arts flax cannot be produced as a cheap substitute for it. The public should be made aware of this fact, so that there may be no delusion on this important question. We shall endeavor to make this perfectly clear.

The fiber of cotton exists free in the ball as it is picked from the plant, and it only requires to be subjected to the simple mechanical operation of ginning to remove the seed, when it is fit for the first operations in the factory. Flax, on the other hand, requires to be rippled or threshed, then rotted, dried and skutched, involving several expensive chemical and mechanical operations, extending over a number of days, to put it in the condition obtained by the simple gin in the case of cotton. Flax grows like grass; it has a stalk with a pith or woody heart, and the fiber forms the sheath. This fiber is cemented with vegetable glue and bitumen, which have to be decomposed by the rotting process before the pith can be removed and the fiber set free. Improved processes may be discovered to render the preparation of flax less expensive, but we cannot alter its nature; its preparation will always be more expensive, we think, than that of cotton.

At the present time, the prices of cotton in our market range from 11¼c per pound for ordinary upland, to 15⅝c per pound for fair New Orleans. In ordinary peaceful times, the prices range about two cents less than the above. Flax, of an equal degree of fineness of fair cotton, is not an article commonly sold in our markets; but in Europe it is four times the price of cotton. Why, our common dressed American hemp, a coarse fiber of the flax species, is the same price as ordinary upland cotton, and Italian hemp is 11¼c. per pound by the tun.

Another mistaken idea has also been disseminated among the community, namely, that by reducing flax to what is called "flax cotton" it becomes a substitute for common cotton. The process of cottonizing flax consists in reducing it to short fiber by a combined chemical and mechanical process.

Several years ago Chevalier Claussen produced considerable of a sensation in Europe in making flax cotton, by first steeping the flax in a strong solution of carbonate of soda, then in dilute sulphuric acid. The acid disengaged carbonic acid gas in the pores of the flax, and split the fibers into short staple. This process has been fairly tested in this country, but without pecuniary success. Several other parties besides Claussen have introduced peculiar modes of cottonizing flax; and the Lyman process, by subjecting it to high pressure steam first, then permitting it to expand suddenly, effects this object in a most simple and not too expensive manner. But we cannot impress the fact too strongly upon the public mind, that, in the preparation of flax for spinning, the cottonizing of it is the very thing which should be avoided. One of the valuable qualities of flax consists in its long fiber. This enables it to be spun upon proper machinery at less expense than cotton. It is therefore, a mistaken notion to reduce the fiber of flax to a cotton condition to fit it for spinning on cotton machinery. The great expense connected with it is its preparation, and obtaining a long staple; and every attempt at improving the processes connected with its treatment should have special reference to prevent the cottonizing of it. We do not wish to discourage the cultivation of flax and the development of its manufactures, but we consider it our duty to warn enthusiasts against the delusion of raising flax, and manufacturing it into goods to be sold at anything like so cheap a price as cotton fabrics have been furnished during the last thirty years.—*Scientific American.*

The Cultivator.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Give fools their gold and knaves their power,
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all.

For he who blesses most is blest;
And God and man shall own his worth,
Who toils to leave as his bequest
An added beauty to the earth.

And, soon or late, to all that sow,
The time of harvest shall be given,
The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall grow,
If not on earth, at last in heaven.

Home Department.

MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE, EDITOR.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Summer Fashions.

Madam Fashion, has adjusted her crinoline, shaken out the folds of her dress, and settled down to be as quiet as possible till after dog-days. The whimsical goddess has seemed to be more whimsical than usual this spring, and variety is indeed the spice of these war times. There has been evidently, an effort among the *bon ton* to abandon the hoops, but it was failure. Hoops are still favorites, and will be for some time to come. Though they are much changed and lessened, the most approved being close to the waist, and sloping out like a tunnel. This is necessary with the gored dress, which grows in favor. These are made of all varieties of summer goods. Mozambique cloth, poplins, bareges and mohair, of plaid, stripe, check, chenay and grey.

The prevailing color, is silver-grey or black and white; the most *recherche* is small even checks of black and white. This is usual for street dresses, with the skirt gored and trimmed with buttons on the gored side seams, and up the front on both skirt and waist. The seams corded, cord and buttons of the same color to suit the taste. Those for the street have the accompaniment of a small round cape reaching to the waist, the slope of the shoulders trimmed with buttons like the dress. Lilac, lavender, and pea green are also much liked by young people, corded with fancy colors. Light silks of plain colors, and small figures trimmed with contrasts in puffed silk, ribbon, or buttons, are worn for party dresses. Organdies, tissues, lawns and grenadines still hold their places.

Bonnets are of every pattern, shape and fancy. No two could be found alike on promenade or at church. Purple, lilac, and tan and drab are the favorite colors; black and white English Straws, Neapolitans, large in front, are much admired. But for lighter wear, lace frames with white crape or Swiss muslin, and covered with black lace, and trimmed with ribbon and lace, is all the rage.

Black lace every where, for frills and trimmings inside and out, for bonnets.

Evening dresses are still made low in the neck, black lace capes are worn, and white and black waists of lace or mu-lin. But as to shapes of sleeves, or forms of trimmings, the butterflies of a summer day are not more various. Skirts are laid in very large double box plaits around the waist and variety of ornamental trimmings border the bottoms, puffs, folds, ruches, ribbons and flounces, from one to twenty. So you see girls, that fashion is losing her power; our lakies are too independant, and it often occurs that some old dress or bonnet has been neatly made over by the fingers of some economical Rosalinda, who has saved her dimes to help fit out *our boys* to the war, becomes the observed of all observers, and is heralded as the top of the fashion. F. D. G.

The Two Old Women.

Two neighboring crones, antique and gray,
Together talked at close of day.
One said, with brow of wrinkled care,
"Life's cup, *at first*, was sweet and fair;
On our young lips, with laughter gay;
Its cream of brimming nectar lay:
But vapid then it grew, and stale,
And tiresome as a twice told tale;
And here, in weary age and pain,
Its bitter dregs alone remain."
The other, with contented eye,
Laid down her work and made reply:
"Yes, life was bright at morning tide,
Yet, when the foam and sparkle died,
More rich, methought, and purer, too,
Its well concocted essence grew;
Even now, though low its spirit drains,
And little in the cup remains,
There's sugar in the bottom still,—
And we may taste it if we will."

The Housekeeper.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Shirt Making.

Perhaps some poor little wife who has before her the awful task of making her first pair of shirts for her "liege lord," is anxiously waiting to hear the advice I promised.

Take an old shirt, rip it to pieces and cut out the new one by it, baste it together and try it on. Don't laugh at the idea, I know it is an odd one, for I once heard a young man say he "did not know there was any fit to a shirt," but trying it on is the only way a shirt can be made to fit, unless you have a scientific pattern, cut by a practical tailor, to go by.

After you have got it to fit nicely, unbaste it and cut out a pattern, allowing for the seams, and marking all the hems, gathers etc., by notches, so it will be just right to cut your cloth by. So far your trouble is ended. But few ladies are compelled, now, to make bosoms, as they can be bought ready made for a trifle more than the linen would cost, and by the way, young wives, buy cheap bosoms, nice high priced bosoms will not wear outs the shirts and two cheap ones that cost about the same will, and when starched and ironed nicely a twenty cent bosom looks nearly as well as one costing forty or fifty cents. I know this by experience, and I find two cheap bosoms last as long as the shirt, while one nice one is gone, leaving the shirt good. As a general rule I do not approve of cheap goods, but this is an exception.

Putting the bosom into the shirt is the first thing to be done, after it is cut Double the front of the shirt in the middle, also double the bosom, and lay it upon the shirt exactly square and even all around, then cut out a piece one inch wider than the bosom, and half an inch shorter. Unfold shirt and bosom commence at the top of each side and sew the bosom in, in place of the piece you cut out. Then lay a plait at the bottom, and upon each side, both plaits of a size, and large enough to make the bosom set smooth; stitch the bottom across, turn the bosom under and hem it down, it being half an inch too long, having been left so for that special purpose, and saves sewing a tape across as some do.

The object of making a plait in the shirt, at the bottom of the bosom, is, to make the front of the shirt narrow. The back you will at once see needs to be wider than the front, to give freedom to the arms and shoulders; if both sides are of a width the bosom will shrug together and set out beyond the vest, in a manner you may have seen but could not explain.

Line the front of the shirt the whole length and width from the bosom back to the arm size. Some only face a narrow strip just round the arm size, but the best way by far is to line the whole back from the neck down to the bottom of the arm size and the front as I before said.

The quickest and easiest way to sew up seams in shirts, and all other under garments, is in this wise: Sew up your garment or sleeve, upon the right or outside, trim the seam very small, turn and sew up again on the wrong side and your seam is quickly and neatly finished, without felling, which is a branch of sewing most ladies dislike very much to do. The first time sewing the seam, the stitches may be long if the cotton is strong, but the second time it must be done tight and well, and you will find the seam strong and soft. Try it, ladies.

When the shirt is together, put on the back binding, which be sure is just the right size, and buttoning it, double it in the middle, and taking a piece of linen two inches wide, double, cut it one inch shorter than the neck binding, then unfold the linen, put a strip of cotton cloth inside to make the collar stiffer and firmer when starched, sew up the ends which should be cut a little slanting, that is, longer on the top than where it is sewed on to the shirt binding, fold again, stitch neatly all round, sew tightly on the binding by two edges, turn the other under and fell over the seam and your collar is made and fastened to the shirt. No

need of pins, buttons, or strings, no losing in washing or trouble in ironing. Perhaps your "leige lord" will growl a little at first, as the shirt so made must be taken off every night, and a night shirt substituted instead, which is by far more healthy than sleeping in the soiled sweaty shirt that has been worn three or four days.

But your husband will soon learn to like shirts so made as they are much less trouble for him, when he gets used to not sleeping in them. I have heard my husband say he would almost as willingly set up all night, as to attempt to sleep in his day shirt and flannel.

Make sleeves large, as they wear much longer and also look better. Sew the linen cuff on, without a binding as it is less work, and looks neater, by that I mean gather the sleeve at the wrist, and sew the linen cuff directly on.

I now flatter myself that some puzzled young wife with no mother to aid her, will know better how to go to work to make a pair of shirts, than she would had I remained silent. If so, I am content.

MRS. S. B. SAWYER.

West Amesbury, Mass. June 1861.

NOTE.—NOW SARAH dear, let me tell you something we have found out about shirt bosoms: Last winter wife MOLLIE made us a lot of shirts and did not cut out the body cloth at all from the bosom, but put the linen bosom right over the cotton. The effect is to make the bosoms "fit" better than they can do where the body is cut out, and also so to stregthen this most exposed part of the shirt, that even light linen will wear as long as the rest of the garment. We think this is a great improvement. —ED. *Field Notes.*

Loaf Cake —The old-fashioned loaf cake which our mothers used to make—not too rich to put in our school baskets for lunch, and yet one of the most excellent of all the many sorts of cake—may be prepared on breadmaking days without much trouble, by taking three cupsful of the bread-dough, two cupsful of sugar, one of butter, one or two eggs, half a cupful of milk, and a teaspoonful of soda, working these thoroughly together, stir in half a pound of raisins, with nutmeg or other spices; let it rise until light, and bake in a moderate oven.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Keeping Things Handy.

After reading what has been published in *Field Notes* in regard to keeping things in place, I thought I would give my experience, for the habit has been such a help and comfort to me that I want everybody to try it, and get rid of the attendant vexations which necessarily follow the neglect of it.

For a number of years (more or less) I have been in the habit of having a place for things, and tried to keep them there when not in use. I have not been situated so as to have a proper place for everything; but things required in business, and such as I would be apt to spend half hours in hunting were they not in place.

First comes my bag of colored pieces, in which are put rolls of pieces akin to every garment made for ten years past, and when one needs repairing, if the like unto it is not found in that bag, it is no use looking else where.

A second bag is for white pieces, into which go rolls the same as above. Also when white muslin garments are unfit for wearing, all are carefully washed, ironed, the hems and fells cut away and put in the rag bag; the nice, smooth pieces roll up and contrive to augment as garments are cast off; then you will be ready to act the part of the good Samaritan at any moment, and if every girl in the Union had practiced this for the past year only, there would be little trouble in obtaining bandages and lint for the soldiers.

Don't forget the linen: I always have a roll of old linen in this bag. I have seen bags for such purposes netted out of tidy-yarn. In that case you save still more time, because you can see the identical bundle without having to fumble for it.

For buttons, darning yarn, thread, needles, etc., I like boxes best—these round wooden ones; they are to be had at any furniture store, all sizes, price from five cents to fifty.

Now if you once get acquainted with all these boxes and bags, and their places, my word for it husband will not have to come or go with a hole in his coat as big as your

head. Then disorder is as good as yeast for the temper, while order will have just the contrary effect, and is a great help to slow people like myself. If I had not cultivated it from youth, "I'd been way back thar." Now cousins, if any of you know of any new ways of saving time, take pity on me and let me know instanter. In the mean time I will still keep trying to have "a place for everything, and everything in its place. MARY B. RICE.

Tower Hill, Ill., June, 1861

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Canning Vegetables.

GREEN PEAS.

Green peas, are to most people a great luxury. Few know with what facility they may be preserved so as to be ready for the table any day all the year round. Now is the time to talk about it.

I ate green peas in St. Domingo that were said to be four or five years old; and they were as good as if just plucked from the vines of a Juue morning. They were preserved in France, in tin cans holding a quart each, simply in water enough to cook them thoroughly, (instead of being slightly cooked,) but not enough to break the skin, and apparently put into the cans as we would put in gooseberries or blackberries.

Now is just the time to begin the preservation of this summer luxury for winter enjoyment. Do not can the old peas; take them fresh, and put them up when boiling hot; thoroughly boiled, and still boiling as you put them in the tins, with the tins on the hot stove as you seal down the lids, and they will keep.

GREEN SWEET CORN.

In many markets, dried sweet corn is an every day article of trade, and is one of the most desirable winter dishes. This may also be canned so as to be as delicious as when first plucked from the field. Now is the time to prepare for it. Sweet corn is as easily raised as the field corn, and is much more desirable for drying or canning, and that which is planted late is the best for either purpose, as it can be secured after the burden of the hot weather is gone. Corn planted from the last of June to the middle of July, will furnish roasting ears in September and October. I have had it prime for the table picked from among snow, in Oct., (but only once.) Plant late so as to have it ready for winter use when frost comes; and when well put up it is as easily kept as peaches; and if once tried it will not be forgotten in coming years. F. D. G.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Dress Regulation For Army Nurses.

We notice in the general orders, that nurses for the army are to be put under tutors and governors as it regards dress: no hoops are to be allowed in the hospitals. Now if we are to be required by fashion to wear long full skirts we shall plead for the hoops, as a great relief from their fettering swing. But we utterly repudiate the four feet diameter circle; two is ample. But is not this interference of manhood with our skirts suggestive? and may we not ask every woman, to stop for one moment and look at this matter of dress? not of what new form or shape she can assume, or what new expense she can incur. There is thought enough on that subject. But let her ask herself, if she dare, what one earnest, active, and efficient labor she can perform without hindrance and inconvenience, in her broad hoops and expansive robes. In the kitchen, they are cumbrously inappropriate, swinging into forbidden places and interfering with forbidden things. In the garden and in the field, they are a constant source of trouble and vexation, Among machinery fraught always with danger to the wearer; in the shop or behind the counter, a hindrance, that it requires almost the entire force of one hand to keep out of the way. In the nursery—abomination. A young mother was nursing a pale babe on a pillow. Why roast the little one on those feathers? I asked. "Oh my hoops are so in the way!" was her reply. Now let us ask, each one of her own heart; where am I drifting; how much more dry goods am I going to burthen myself with, for the sake of keeping up commerce and trade? For it is

commerce and trade that compel fashion and extravagance, not any whim of Paris *modistes*, or love of show of idle women.

F. D. G.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Receipt for Black Raspberry Wine.

Provide a barrel or cask with bung; if it hold more than you wish to make it is no matter. Take 4 quarts dry or 5 quarts wine measure of good ripe berries for every gallon of wine you wish to make. Mash or reduce to a fine pumice and add to the mass 3 lbs good sugar (once refined) for every gallon of wine, with warm soft water sufficient to make the mass liquid. Prepare a barrel with holes in the bottom and clean straw like a leach and put the mass to drain through, and add to the pumice as it becomes dry, lukewarm soft water till you have the desired quantity of clear liquor. Place the cask in a secure place in a cool cellar. Make the bung 1¼ inches long and bore half way through it from the top with half inch bit and the rest of the way with gimlet—insert half inch lead tube 10 or 12 inches long and make both bung and tube air tight in their places by putty or wax. Now with a tumbler of water sitting near the bung, bend the tube over till the end dips under the water. In this way the gas will escape in bubbles through the water, but no air can reach the wine, and if the bubbles cease before about six weeks see to the putty around the bung and tube. When the bubbles cease it is fit for use, but keep bunged tight without racking off and it will improve by age. H. H. Doolittle.

Oaks Corners, Ontario Co., N. Y.

Wheat and Indian Bread.—A receipt for the most healthful and nutricious bread I ever saw, without exception: 3 pints corn meal, 1 of wheat flour, 2 of sweet milk, 1 of sour milk, 2 eggs, 1 cup molasses, 1 table-spoon full salt, 1 tea-spoon full saleratus. Baked 3 hours. B.

Buttered Toast.—Moisten the toasted bread slightly but evenly with hot water, salted a little. Butter each slice well; place it in the oven a moment to melt the butter.

Poetry.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Life.

BY MRS. ANN E. PORTER.

We're floating with the tide, my love—
We're floating with the tide;
The mossy banks are bright with flowers,
As we sit side by side.

The moon rides high—how clear and pure
Those depths of azure blue,
Where dimly shines the polar star,
Forever, ever true.

But not more true than is our love,
My bonny, bonny bride;
The very air is full of joy,
As we sit side by side.

There's music in the whispering waves,
There's music, too, on shore;
And our fond hearts are beating time
To every dipping oar.

And this is life and this is love—
They mean the same, my dear—
Oh! could we live forever thus,
And live forever here.

We're sailing 'gainst the tide, my love—
We're sailing 'gainst the tide;
This winter storm is fierce and cold;
Come closer to my side.

Your cheek is blanched, you're trembling, too;
There is no light above—
No moon nor star to guide us now!
But, darling, still we love.

My heart is brave, my arm is strong;
One smile, dear wife, for me,
For should our wee bark fail us now,
I'll breast the tide for thee.

Cling closer, love, cling closer now;
I'll brave the swelling tide.
There, now I feel thy heart-beat nigh;
E'en yet we're side by side.

Aye! this is life, true life, dear one,
To die for those we love.
I've saved thee—just one parting kiss—
I'll live for thee above.

Springfield, Vermont, May, 1861.

California Insane Asylum.—The appointment of Mrs. E. J. Farnham as matron of the Insane Asylum, is regarded as a good selection. She was formerly matron at the Sing Sing prison in New York, since which she has become identified with California history.—*California Farmer.*

California never did a better thing for its unfortunates. Mrs. F. is well fitted for the post. F. D. G.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

THE YEAR.

BY EMILY J. ADAMS.

I love to watch the rosy, mantling blushes,
That flush the forehead of the glad young year,
To list her voice in ringing, laughing gushes,
Melt into music on the raptured ear.

As, gliding downward through the meadow grasses,
Her tresses bound with tender, budding strings,
Kissing the red-lipped blossoms as she passes,
She comes and sits among the leaves and sings.

I love her when her spring-time glow hath faded,
Her early summer's melting, maiden charms;
And when with lines of matron beauty shaded,
Bearing her beauteous nurslings in her arms,

She sings no more June's wooing, love-lay snatches,
Or May-day warbles, but low lullabys,
Soft cradle hymns, with the sublimer catches
Of harvest anthems, from her lips arise.

And when, at length, each tender bud and blossom
Takes beauteous shape as golden months go by,
Till, well matured, pushed gently from her bosom,
The silver sheaf and purple cluster lie;

Then well I love her autumn's chastened splendor,
As with grave step, and pensive eye and calm,
And brow serene, and voice subdued and tender,
She sits to sing her solemn Sabbath psalm;

Or goeth downward through the wood paths, straying
Idly, as one in some young love a-dream,
To tinge the leaf or pluck the grape delaying,
Or chanting murmurs o'er the wildwood stream,

Each idle whisperer of the spring is banished,
Each summer warbler silent on the hill;
As when our mirth from some high presence vanished,
We hush our songs, sit reverent and still.

And when from woodlands and from mountains hoary,
Her gorgeous banners have been furled away,
She puts aside her more than sunset glory,
And dons a vesture of her sober gray.

Then hath her winter many a kindly token,
Days when the warmth of spring-time half appears;
As the stern aspect of old age is broken
By lines of childhood, lapsing through its tears.

And well I know, within her kindly keeping,
'Neath the cold seeming of her snows congealed,
What germs of beauty lie in safety sleeping,
In her warm bosom tenderly concealed.

And better than the melody that falters,
Soft and persuasive, from the lips of June,
Wooing our spirits from their own high altars,
To earth's vain outer worship and commune,

Her voice, that calls us from the world's intrusion,
Again to offer at each purer shrine;
Where in the silence of our soul's seclusion,
Thought may hold commune with the things divine.

And thus, O year! the poet's sweet remembrance,
Earnest and fond, around thee still enfolds.
With "eye observant" still some sweeter semblance
To his own life, he in each day beholds.

He sees a spring-time boundless and eternal,
That lies at once beyond his winter's verge,
Wherein, to joy and life and light supernal,
These clay-wrapped germs, these souls will soon emerge.

Vernon, Trumbull Co., O.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Nature's Song for the Children.

BY MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE.

Hark, to the voice of the bud and the blossoms!
Hark, to the dew drops that sleep in their bosoms!
Good is the lesson they speak to you daily;—
"Labor is love,—then go to it gaily!
Work, while the sun shines, while the day lingers;
Work, while you may, with strong, busy fingers!"

Hark! the bee humming among the fresh flowers,
Gathering its honey through all the bright hours.
What is he saying?—"Work for your living:
Work, for the pleasure of gaining and giving;
Work, while the sun shines, while the day lingers,
Gather life's sweets, with strong, busy fingers!"

Hark, to the brook as 'tis merrily flowing!
Onward, still onward, 'tis tirelessly going,
Bordered its banks are with freshness and beauty;
List' to its song—"Still be doing your duty;
Work, while the sun shines, while the day lingers;
Satan finds mischief, for idle young fingers!"

Hark, to the bird as he carols his ditty!
"Wake little children, oh! wake,—'tis a pity
To waste the sweet hours of morning in slumber;
Up, and be doing good deed without number!
Work! while the sun shines, while the day lingers;
Make yourselves useful, with strong, busy fingers!"

Hark, to the wind, as the green leaf 'tis stirring!
Hear what it says, as around it is whirring.
"Labor is health, if we go to it brightly;
Labor is wealth, if we labor but rightly;
Labor is love, if we labor in duty;
Giving us honor, and pleasure, and beauty.
Work! while the sun shines, while the day lingers,
Work, with strong hearts, and with merry young fingers!"

Experience.—There is a pretty German story of a blind man, who, even under a misfortune, was happy—happy in a wife he passionately loved; her voice was sweet and low, and he gave her credit for that beauty which (had he been a painter) was the object of his idolatry. A physician came, and curing the disease, restored the husband to sight, which he chiefly valued as it would enable him to gaze on the lovely features of his wife. He looks, and sees a face hideous in ugliness! He is restored to sight, but his happiness is over. Is not this our history? Our cruel physician is Experience.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

Prices Reduced.

[From the New York Observer.]

As all parties manufacturing Sewing Machines are obliged to pay Mr. Howe a license on each machine sold, and are also compelled to make returns to him, under oath, as to the number sold, his books give a correct statement. From this reliable source we have obtained the following statistics. Of the machines made in the year 1859, there were sold:

By Wheeler & Wilson	21,305
" I. M. Singer & Co	10,953
" Grover & Baker	10,280

Showing the sales of Wheeler & Wilson to be DOUBLE those of any other Company."

Awarded the highest premiums—at the
United States Fairs of 1858, 1859 and 1860;
also at the
Ohio State Fairs of 1859 and 1860,
and at nearly all the County Fairs in the State.

Our prices, at the late reduction, ARE AS LOW as any lock stich machine now sold, and but a trifle higher than the inferior two thread chain stitch machines, now forced upon the market.

The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE makes the LOCK STITCH—the only one which cannot be raveled. It IS ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES of the goods, leaving no ridge or chain on the under side.

WM. SUMNER & CO., AGENTS.

Cincinnati, O	Pike's Opera House.
Pittsburg, Pa	No. 27 Fifth St.
Louisville, Ky	No. 1 Masonic Temple.

BRANCH OFFICES:

Indianapolis, Ind.	Columbus, Ohio.
Dayton, O.	Zanesville, O.
Portsmouth, O.	Lafayette, Ind.

☞ All machines warranted 3 years, and instruction given in their use, free of charge.

Granville Water Cure,

NOW IN ITS TWELFTH YEAR.—Many who have been confined to their beds for long years, are here restored to health every year

For further particulars, address SOLOMON FREASE, M. D., or W. W. BANCROFT, M. D., Granville, Licking Co., Ohio. [22-c6*

Drain Tile—Prices Reduced!

THE OLD PIONEER TILE WORKS at Woodstock, Champaign Co., O., are still in full blast, and have reduced the prices of Tile as follows:

3 inch horse-shoe tile		16	cents per rod.
4 " " "		20	" "
6 " " "		35	" "

Also, Sole and Pipe Tile constantly on hand. No charge for loading on the cars. [15] DAVID KENFIELD.

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Gladding's Premium Hay Elevator,

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Intended for four, six or eight horses. Our Thresher is made chiefly of iron, and our power

Weighs Less than Half, and has More than Double the Strength

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A LARGE AND SELECTED STOCK OF Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., at the

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All trees warranted to be sound and true to the name. Send for Descriptive Catalogue. J. R. BUTLER,
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MARKETS.

New York Cattle Market.

There is a full supply of beeves in market, with a good demand. The quality of the stock is very good, being mostly corn-fed cattle, with but few inferior. 4,577 head in market. Prices range from 7 to 9c. Sheep and Lambs from $2.50 to $5 per head; receipts light - only 2,924 head. Swine steady at 5 to 5¼; receipts 5,000 head.

Wool is selling slowly at from ten to fifteen cents below last year's prices for the same qualities.

New York Market.

Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and a shade firmer, with a pretty good inquiry for export and a moderate demand for home consumption; $4.50@4 55 for superfine western; $4 65@5 for common to medium extra western; $5 25@5.35 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5 50@5 85 for trade brands do.

Grain—Wheat; the market is a shade firmer, with a fair export demand; sales of Chicago Spring at 90c@$1 08; amber Iowa $1.17@1.18; winter and red western at $1.28@1.29; and white western at $1 31@1 35. Rye continues firm with a good export inquiry at 68c. Barley dull and heavy at 55@62c. The supply of corn is limited and with a fair demand for export and home consumption, the market is firmer: sales at 41@47c for new mixed western; 50@51c for old white western; 50@53c for yellow western. Oats in moderate request at 29@32c for Western.

Butter—Is selling at 8@13c for Ohio, and 8@15c for State; 14@16c for Orange county ann Delaware.

Cheese—Steady at 2@7c —*Journal.*

Cincinnati Market.

Butter—Very dull, and prices lower; the whole range being 5@8c per lb., the latter rate for choice. The supply is in excess of the demand.

Cheese—Dull, and prime new retailing at 6@6½c.

Potatoes—The market is over stocked, and the best dull at $1 per brl. We notice small parcels of new in the retail market, selling at 40c per half peck.

There has been an active demand for coffee, and prime to choice advanced ¼c per lb.

Sugar is firmer and the demand fair, but prices are unchanged; fair to good fair, 5¾@6¼c, and prime to choice, 6¾@7¼c. It is deemed quite probable that a duty will be placed upon coffee, tea and sugar, by Congress at its next meeting, which is one cause of the firmness in these articles. Molasses is dull and the demand light at 30@32c.

Linseed oil is a shade firmer, and in fair demand at 53@54c, the latter the retail price.

The provision market continues depressed, and prices greatly unsettled, so much so, that prices have been merely nominal. All articles have been offered upon easier terms, but there was no demand.—*[Price Current.*

CINCINNATI LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Beef Cattle—The receipts of cattle for the last week were light, but there was no advance over last week. The sales were for ordinary, 2 to 2¼c; fair 2½ to 2¾c; extra 2 80-100 to 3c; prime 3¼ to 3 30-100.

Sheep sell at from $1.50 to $3 per head, according to quality.

Hogs sell at from $2¾@3.10 per 100 lbs gross.

Cleveland Market.

The market this morning flat, Receipts were light but demand still lighter. Two or thre car loads of Wheat were sold at various rates, but the market is really dull at $1 03 for Red

Flour—Good to choice red wheat Extras sell at $4.75@$5.00.

Wheat—Sales 1 car Red on track at $1 03; 1 car do. at $1.04, o. t; 1 car do. bagged and delivered on cars, $1.06; 1 car White at $1.15 on track.

Oats—Sale 500 bush. on track at 22½.

Butter—45 kegs choice packed, even and yellow, at 10c.

Lard—Quiet at 8@8½c.

Cheese—Very dull. New W. R. held at 6½@7c, and old Hamburgh at 8@9c.

Eggs—Steady at 8@8½c.

Dried Apples—Sale 2,000 lbs at 2½c.

Dried Peaches—Peeled held at 12½c ₱ lb.—*Herald.*